THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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GRANT.

The Movement Across the James River a Complete Success.

Interesting Details and Incidents.

Lieutenant General Grant and General Butler in Consultation.

ADVANCE UPON PETERSBURG.

A Battle in Progress Near That Place,

&c., &c., &c.

THE HERALD DESPATCHES.

Mr. S. Cadwallader's Despatches.

CHARLES CITY COURT HOUSE, VA., June 13—9 P. M.

But little of general interest has transpired here for a week. Our skirmish line and rifle pits were gradually pushed up to the enemy's front, and his strength and position revealed along the entire line. The fighting was mainly confined to skirmishing, with an occasional artillery duel to enliven the monotony of life in the trenches, and the casualties of the week are consequently much smaller than for any corresponding period since we crossed the Rapidan.

WARREN'S CORPS—ACTIVE TIMES RECOMMENCED—CAPTURE OF A REBEL POST.

But the period for inaction ended day before yesterday. In the afternoon General Warren's corps moved from its position, one mile in the rear of Coal Harbor, and marched southward, across the Richmond and York River Railroad, taking the road to Long Bridge, over the Chickahominy. A short pontoon of thirty paces in length was sufficient to span the main branch of the river. An old structure was still in existence across the muddy arm or branch of the river beyond the little island in the centre. The troops commenced crossing about ten o'clock last evening. No enemy was in front to oppose our progress, and the whole corps was soon over and ready to defend the passage of the balance of the army if necessary.

A number of rebel soldiers, left in trifling rifle pits to observe the approach of our army, should the movement be made, were surprised and captured at their post.

MOVEMENTS OF HANCOCK'S AND WRIGHT'S CORPS.

Hancock's corps left its intrenchments yesterday and followed in the rear of Warren. The head of the column began crossing early this morning, and at noon the whole of the corps was over. The men of this particular command are in fine spirits and condition, notwithstanding the immense amount of work and exposure they have been subjected to since the beginning of this campaign.

Wright's corps moved at the same time Hancock's did, on a parallel road leading to Jones' Bridge, four miles below Long Bridge, and was nearly, if not entirely, across at noon. He neither fired a gun nor saw a rebel, I believe, on the march or at the bridge.

BURNSIDE'S AND SMITH'S CORPS.

Burnside's corps follows Wright, and if no extraordinary detention occurs will be on the right bank of the Chickahominy at daylight to-morrow. Smith's corps marched to the White House at the same time, and are embarking on transports to-day. They are said to be ordered to Bermuda Hundred again. There is no longer any reason for concealing that the Army of the Potomac is executing another flank movement similar to those that have preceded it. These movements have distinguished this campaign from all others in history, and it will be the most brilliant, because the most difficult and dangerous one of the war. The army is also changing its base of supplies, and before this reaches your readers will be on the James river, occupying the heights of Malvern Hill and vicinity, and drawing supplies from Charles City landing, a few miles below.

THE ENEMY.

Although the enemy is vigilant at all points and in close proximity everywhere, he has manifested no disposition to attempt the gaining of doubtful advantages by counter movements that might precipitate a general engagement outside of his intrenchments. His former experiences with this army in open field fighting are not forgotten so soon. He confines himself to the shelter of his well constructed defences, and hazards nothing in battle on equal terms.

GENERAL GRANT VERSUS GENERAL LEE.

Like the classic heroes of old, Gen. Grant has said to Lee, by his movements for a month past, "If you are the general you claim to be, come out and fight me." Lee has in like manner replied, "If you are the general you are represented to be, compel me to come out and fight you." If I can read the signs of the times aright, Lee will soon be surprised by the literal acceptance of the challenge.

THE REBELS ADVISED OF OUR MOVEMENTS.

The rebels keep well advised of our real and expected movements. The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 8th inst. says:—

A reconnoissance over the York River Railroad yesterday developed the enemy in some force at the lower end of the trestlework over the Chickahominy, beyond Meadow station. They have constructed a mask of bushes to conceal their movements, and whether they are planting a battery on the road or proceeding on down the Chickahominy is not known. The latest intelligence from the front represents that Grant is still moving towards our right, and the impression still prevails that he is endeavoring to make his way to James river. Others think he is moving towards James river in order to go to the south side. Besides this, nothing of interest has transpired to day.

From this it may be inferred that the rebel authorities are keenly alive to the importance of events, and study the significance of every trifling change in the disposition of our troops. Their conjectures as to our future operations are now proved true in part, and may be wholly so within another week. Our flank movements have thus far compelled the evacuation of every rebel stronghold we have deemed it unadvisable to attack. The reasons and necessities for this will remain in the future as they have in the past. Richmond can be flanked as Spottsylvania was, and will be attended with precisely the same results—the evacuation of the place and the falling back to new lines of defence by Lee's entire army. This would involve the transfer of the army to the south bank of the James river, and camp rumor already proclaims that step resolved upon by General Grant. In advance of the actual movement all speculations are useless, if not forbidden. But one or two important advantages have already been alluded to; we should occupy Petersburg and the railroad running through it southward, besides menacing the Danville Railroad and seriously threatening all communication southward.

HUNTER'S OPERATIONS ACCORDING TO THE REBEL ACCOUNTS.

When, in addition to this, we take into account the fact that the railroad from the rebel capital through Hanover Junction and Gordonsville to the west is irreparably destroyed, and that Hunter is already reinforced by Averill and Crook, who are hovering on the flank and rear to the westward, some idea may be formed of the consternation that would seize their stoutest hearts. The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 11th instant was in camp on the 12th, and contained a telegram from Mountain Top, under date of June 9, announcing that Crook and Averill had that day joined Hunter at Staunton, [illegible] according to the same account, and retreated to Staunton. Pope is represented as hastening to join Hunter, with four thousand additional troops. Hunter's entire command travel light, and subsist upon the country wherever it goes. The *Sentinel* admits that this command marched along the railroad in two columns as far as Fishersville, and destroyed the railroad track at that place.

CHARLES CITY COURT HOUSE, June 14—9 A. M.

The passage of the army to this place from Coal Harbor has been effected without the loss of a man, wagon or gun. The rear was covered by General Wilson's division of cavalry, and slight skirmishing may have been carried on with that command and a few men wounded, but I could hear of none.

OUR SUPPLIES.

We are now fairly on the river and posted in advantageous positions, both as to obtaining supplies and covering future operations. General Ingalls has been inspecting the wharves at the landing this morning, and boats will arrive and depart from here from this time forward until we abandon this point.

PREPARATIONS FOR AN ADVANCE.

Gen. Grant and staff are mounting to ride to Bermuda Hundred, to confer with Gen. Butler, and to take a look at the ground, I presume, previous to his again taking the offensive. It is now definitely known here that this army will cross to the south side of the James river within two days, and commence strategical operations from there at once. Pontoons are being laid as I write. The enemy has not molested our rear, nor obstructed our march at any point. He is probably throwing troops to the south side and to Petersburg, in expectation of our approach from that quarter.

Mr. John A. Brady's Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD, June 14, 1864.

Again at Bermuda Hundred. After nearly two weeks of absence the Eighteenth army corps is once more on the south bank of the James. Sent to reinforce Grant, General Smith fought two severe battles on the rebel line in front of Coal Harbor, and now has returned to the line of the Appomattox to accomplish results that will probably facilitate the triumphal entry of our forces into Richmond.

CHANGE OF BASE.

For the last three or four days we have been lying immediately in front of the enemy, and although the endless succession of bullet and shell has not made as large a vacuum in our ranks as it has in the rebel caissons and ammunition wagons, it has nevertheless rendered a stoppage in front of their works a matter altogether too warm to be either pleasant or agreeable. Beaten repeatedly in the open field, Lee has found it best to resort to holes in the ground, and the strongest possible intrenchments that engineering skill could devise, to stop our conquering army in the last great and final onward march to Richmond. Preferring to overcome the enemy rather by military science than by the waste of life, Grant has turned aside from their breastworks, and by moving towards the James obtains a position favorable for supplies and admirably situated for obtaining support from the navy.

ORDERS TO MOVE.

Early day before yesterday orders were received from army headquarters for the Eighteenth corps to move to White House and take transports for the James river. Although we had lost heavily in the last battles, yet, owing to the reinforcements received, as many men embarked as General Smith had brought with him.

THE MARCH TO WHITE HOUSE.

At night the last of the column had left the trenches in front of the enemy, and, moving through roads at least a foot deep with dust, pushed for the White House. Orders had been given to have the road entirely cleared for us; but, owing to the immense number of teams, carrying every conceivable article of baggage for every corps in the army, the men were greatly retarded in their progress, and did not reach the White House until early yesterday morning. Here everything was found in the usual condition, not the slightest evidence of an intended change of base being observable, with the exception of the railroad ties exposing their uncovered wood devoid of rails. Crowds of hospital tents, numerous detachments of troops and countless baggage wagons dotted the plain, and the appearance of the Eighteenth army corps and the arrival of the news that the army was changing its base created an excitement and a turmoil almost indescribable. Panic stricken sutlers proceeded to strike tents without delay, while the more knowing ones, with an unbroken confidence in Grant, still kept open house, and largely increased their personal property by supplying the ravenously hungry command of Baldy Smith with can meats and strong cheese.

WHITE HOUSE

to-day is probably a wilderness. Nature without doubt again reigns supreme, and the vast multitude of men and enormous accumulation of supplies that cover the ground on which Washington was married, have disappeared with a celerity that would astonish even an employe of Adams' express.

THE METAMORA,

under command of the well known Knickerbocker, Capt. Van Valkenberg, was lying at the wharf awaiting Gen. Smith, and when the latter had embarked the Union jack was raised, and this rapid little steamer was soon under way, moving swiftly towards Yorktown.

YORKTOWN.

At Yorktown there was a short stoppage, and a number of sutlers, employes of the Christian Commission, &c., carpet bag in hand, rushed on board. With an impudence rarely excelled General Smith's private cabin was entered and every comfortable place taken up by the intruders. The latter, however, had reckoned without their host, for scarcely had they made themselves comfortable when Captain Fleming, Provost Marshal of the corps, made his appearance and ejected them without ceremony.

FORTRESS MONROE

was reached at dark, and we laid here through the night and morning of to-day. At noon the hawsers were slipped, and the Metamora steamed up the James.

GENERAL GRANT

was signalled near Wilson's wharf, and it was soon satisfactorily ascertained that the Army of the Potomac had successfully swung round to its old base at Harrison's Landing. The waving of signal flags over, on we steamed for Bermuda Hundred, which point we reached before dark.

Mr. William H. Merriam's Despatches.

ON BOARD UNITED STATES STEAM TRANSPORT VICTOR, ANCHORED OFF DEEP WATER SHOAL, JAMES RIVER, June 13—11 P. M.

On Friday night last, the 10th inst., at about eleven o'clock, the lighthouse situated on Deep Water Shoal, on the east side of the James river, at a point about four miles from Hog Island therein, and about forty miles from Fortress Monroe, was approached by the enemy in a large rowboat. The lighthouse at this point is occupied by two seamen of the United States steam frigate Minnesota, named Wm. H. Place, of Augusta, Me., and John A. Haskins, of New London, Conn. These seamen divide the watch, which covers a period of four alternate hours. At the approach of the enemy seaman Place was walking the platform surrounding the lighthouse. The window blinds were closed, so that no light was visible to the rebels save the signal light in the tower. As soon as the boat came in hailing distance Place asked what was wanted. No reply was vouchsafed. At this moment the rebels sheered off and headed down the river out of sight. About an hour and a half subsequent to their going down the river they appeared about three hundred yards up the river from the point at which they were first discovered. The party were again pulling straight for the lighthouse, when a loyal steamer's lights were descried coming round Hog Island Point. Upon seeing the steamer they pulled off to the shore. The boat that approached the lighthouse was, as Place expresses it, "chock full of rebels," and the object doubtless was to capture the seamen in charge and destroy the lighthouse. Place avers they would have met with a warm reception.

They came from the south side of the James river, which is the rebel shore of that water course. Opposite of this lighthouse a rebel light is seen every night, which is lit up about dark, and usually burns until about one o'clock in the morning, and seems to go out of its own accord. Something like a week since a triplet of gunboats shelled the enemy's country all along this vicinage and the light has not appeared since. The nearest loyal residents to Deep Shoal lighthouse are the four orphan brothers Wright and a man named Bingham, who was forced to serve as a conscript in the rebel service. Inquiry, suggested by common complaint, developes the fact that these lighthouses in the various rivers are inadequately supplied with guns and ammunition, though none are wholly destitute of these articles of war.

I write this despatch upon the United States steamer Victor, Captain Spicer commanding. The Victor is thirteen hundred and fifty tons burthen, built at Mystic, Connecticut, and is a splendid vessel in all respects. I am indebted to Captain Spicer and the Purser, Mr. Barney, for facilities which reportorial quill drivers never forget.

JUNE 14—1 P. M.

THE SCENE AT FORT POWHATAN,

and throughout all the adjacent vicinity to-day, on both the south and north sides of the James river, is exceedingly lively. General Grant's army is approaching, and all this life and tedious activity is incident to the construction or laying of the pontoon bridges, under the superintendance of General Weitzel, for the transit of the troops to the south bank of the James, where, at a point just above Fort Powhatan, and in sight of that fortification, a detachment, consisting of Company A, Fiftieth New York Engineers, Colonel W. H. Pettis, under the immediate command of Captain James L. Robbins and Lieutenant Joseph Burdin, are industriously engaged in perfecting the laying of the bridges, while Captain J. W. Brown and Second Lieutenant John Allen, of the Tenth United States colored infantry, with two hundred and fifty men, are well advanced in the construction of important roads leading to various points, the naming of which might be deemed contraband. On the north bank of the James, just opposite of Captain Robbins' operations, a detachment of Serrell's Engineers, under Lieutenant James Baldwin, are constructing a log crib road, over marsh ground, to connect with the bridge being laid by Captain Robbins. This is the work which General Grant's army will first meet after crossing the Chickahominy. All this business involves great labor, and the exhibition of a tensional patience, which quality of the human character Generals Barnard and Weitzel abundantly possess. It is for this reason that all the work goes smoothly on. The laying of a pontoon bridge involves the placing of the axis of the bridge as nearly as possible perpendicular to the direction of the current of the stream, which is determined by precipitating a floating body into the stream sought to be bridged at a point where the current is strongest, and as it floats down a mark is made with two boat hooks on a line as nearly perpendicular as can be determined by the eye. Then the train or transports are unloaded, and the pontoons launched. The abutments are then constructed, a raft having previously been built, and loaded with separate trestles, caps, legs, balks and anchors, a detail of men being made to convey the chesses. To dismantle a pontoon bridge over a water course, the side rails must be removed, the chess taken up, spring lines cast off, cables tended, balks removed and anchors taken up. The dismantling work is finally accomplished by taking up the trestles by reverse of the process used in laying them down, the taking up of the abutments and disconnecting the lashings. A bridge of this sort will be duly finished in a few hours, and as this despatch is being perused in New York, General Grant's army will have safely crossed and progressed far on its destination. The day is a most unexceptionable one, being one of those medium days when the heat and the cold are evenly distributed, and the health of the troops enhanced thereby.

Mr. Charles H. Hannam's Despatches.

HEADQUARTERS, IN THE FIELD, June 14, 1864.

QUIET AGAIN.

Yesterday everything was perfectly quiet in and around our position, the only exception being a little firing from the rebel lines on Weitzel's Monument. They did not, however, succeed in hitting either the signal station or anything else except old mother earth, where their percussion shells fell with a loud "thud," and failed to explode, but raised a heavy cloud of dust.

A HORSE STORY.

Near Bermuda Hundred there is a large corral, where all the disabled and worn out horses—brought here by General Sheridan after his famous raid—are confined. The poor beasts have apparently but little of their original vigor left. That was what we thought a week or more since. Now we have changed our opinion. During the heavy firing on our right a short time [illegible] lame and worn out equine warriors pricked up their ears, straightened their sore and stiff limbs, tossed their manes, formed in squadrons, and with a loud snort charged on a number of inoffensive mules. Two mules were instantly killed, and the others fled in the wildest disorder. The horses again formed to the music of Gillmore's artillery and charged on a high rail fence, which they at once broke down. They did not desist from their warlike demonstrations until the artillery firing ceased.

RUMORS.

During the evening our camps were filled with rumors. We heard it whispered on the air that General Grant was coming, with the glorious old Army of the Potomac at his back. Another breath of the damp night wind said the rebels were gathering on our front in strong force, and would attack us during the night. Our pickets were strengthened, and General Butler and staff slept in their boots, with horses ready saddled. The rebels, however, did not attack us. Daylight appeared, and Old Sol found us undisturbed.

GENERAL GILLMORE RELIEVED.

The first event of any importance this morning was the receipt of an order relieving General Q. A. Gillmore from the command of the Tenth army corps, and directing him to report to Fortress Monroe. The General left for that place this morning.

THE EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Shortly after eleven o'clock we saw a cloud of dust rising in the distance, from which immediately afterwards emerged the leading columns of the Eighteenth army corps. They had landed at Bermuda Hundred and also in the vicinity of Point of Rocks. During the whole morning heavy details of men had been at work putting the roads in a fit condition for them to pass over. Officers and men were dusty and travel-stained. They were, however, in as good spirits as when they left here about two weeks since. Their numbers have been decreased, but their glory immeasurably increased. They are now encamped in the woods where they slept on the night before their departure for the White House.

JUNE 14—12:30 P. M.

At half-past twelve o'clock to-day Lieutenant General Grant, accompanied by General Rawlings, his chief of staff, and several other officers, arrived at General Butler's headquarters. General Grant rode rapidly up to the horserail, dismounted, and, leaving his horse to the care of an orderly, advanced to General Butler's tent. General Butler, however, had seen him approaching and met him when a few yards away from the tent. General Grant was smoking his segar, as usual. The meeting between the two generals was very cordial. They immediately retired to General Butler's tent and remained in consultation for about two hours. During this time General Ames' division was passing up the road towards the front. Generals Brooks, Marston and other distinguished officers arrived, and were warmly greeted by the members of General Butler's staff, and congratulated on their safe return from the battle fields in the vicinity of Richmond.

GENERAL GRANT IN THE SADDLE.

After luncheon General Grant expressed a desire to inspect the works on our front. Horses were immediately saddled, and in a few moments General Grant, accompanied by General Butler and a large staff, rode out to our front. They passed by the signal station I have so often mentioned, and rode directly up to our breastworks, where General Butler explained to him the situation of affairs. They then proceeded down a steep ravine to the Appomattox river, where a large detail of men were at work preparing for a future movement. After a short inspection General Grant returned to his headquarters.

EXCITEMENT CAUSED BY HIS VISIT.

The fact of General Grant's presence in our army soon became known. As he rode along the men ran out of their tents and across the fields to have a look at the "little man on the gray horse." They seemed to look on him with a feeling of awe. But the General was perfectly oblivious of the excitement his presence had created. He chatted with General Butler and puffed away at his segar. When one was smoked out he took another from his breast pocket, and, lighting it from the old but, puffed away again. His presence indicates strength, firmness and decision, and from what I saw and heard to-day the men have unbounded confidence in him.

JUNE 14—Midnight.

STILL MOVING.

Troops are still moving up the road leading towards our front. A thick miasmatic mist commenced rising about nine o'clock, through which the distant camp fires faintly beam. Everything appears wierd and ghostlike. A few heavy guns have been heard in a northeasterly direction this evening, and a few minutes since I heard the sharp rattle of musketry, apparently from the other side of the Appomattox river.

JUNE 15—7 A. M.

ARTILLERY FIRING

is occasionally heard, and the sounds come from every point of the compass. At present everything is quiet around headquarters, but in the distance troops are moving, as they have been during the whole night. The culminating point of the campaign is fast approaching, and everything transpiring around the Peninsula tends to assure us that it will not take "all summer" for General Grant to fight it out.

GENERAL KAUTZ AGAIN IN THE SADDLE.

Last night General Kautz left here with a large force of cavalry. He crossed the Appomattox on the pontoon bridge, and went off in the direction of Petersburg, although no one except the General Commanding knows for what purpose he has gone or to what particular point.

Mr. W. H. Stiner's Despatch.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 15, 1864.

It being now generally known that General Grant has changed his base, it cannot be contraband in my giving further particulars regarding the movements of the Army of the Potomac. I learn at this late hour (seven P. M.—the mail boat from Bermuda Hundred just being in, and the Baltimore boat having been detained), that Generals Burnside and W. F. Smith have commenced an attack on Petersburg at an early hour this morning, but what progress they have made was not known when our messenger left.

What General Gillmore might have accomplished with a few thousand men and few casualties will now, in all probability, cost a great sacrifice of life; but General Grant is determined to capture Petersburg, and he will have it at any cost. His way then to Fort Darling is clear, and that hornet's nest once removed there will be no difficulty for our iron-clads to work their way to Richmond, in spite of the rebel rams.

The change of base of the Army of the Potomac appears from all accounts to have been done of necessity, but rather of General Grant's own choosing. He had the fears of the Chickahominy swamp malaria before his eyes, which experience has taught us to regard with more fear than rebel bullets. The movement was successfully accomplished, and the Army of the Potomac and Major General Butler's command have now joined forces, and in combined strength can move on the enemy's works as soon as Grant finds it expedient.

In the meantime our cavalry is not idle. Sheridan and Kautz—two of the greatest Union raiders—will find sufficient work to keep the rebel communications severed, which causes them more inconvenience, while it cuts off their supplies, than the slaughter of their men.

Grant is evidently intent on besieging Richmond on a large scale and treating Lee *a la* Pemberton, and seems to have given up the idea of carrying the intrenchments by assault.

The capture of Petersburg places us in possession of the key to all the railroads connecting Richmond with the South, and prevents not only rations and supplies of all kinds from reaching the rebel capital, but prevents the large number of men now conscripted all through the South from joining Lee. The only railroad this point does not include is the Lynchburg and Danville road, but this line of travel we leave to Generals Hunter and Sheridan's cavalry to take care of.

For two days the Army of the Potomac has been crossing at Powhatan Point, between Wilson's wharf and Harrison's landing, and as far as we can learn here not one life has been lost in the movement. The occupancy of Bermuda Hundred by Gen. Butler, on the 6th inst., now demonstrates its vital importance, as Gen. Grant has now an established base of supplies capable of providing for his immense command.

It now behooves the Navy Department to co-operate cordially with Grant, and send more gunboats up the James [illegible] to keep the rebels from annoying our transports [illegible] obstructing the river. Our iron-clads are [illegible] of the rebel rams, and our officers are [illegible] to meet them.

Altogether, our present position is all that can be desired.

The General Press Telegrams.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 14, 1864.

The Army of the Potomac took up its line of march for the Chickahominy at three o'clock Sunday afternoon.

The Fifth corps took the advance on the middle road, by way of Providence church; the Second corps took the western road; the Ninth and Sixth corps took the road leading to Jones' bridge; and in the meantime the Eighteenth corps embarked on transports at the White House.

The advance of the army halted for the night near the Chickahominy, which stream they crossed to-day without opposition. No signs of the enemy were to be seen except a few cavalry pickets, who fled at our approach.

The Fifth corps took the road leading to Haxall's, and the Second corps reached the Charles City Court House at six o'clock in the evening.

The Sixth and Ninth corps crossed at Jones' bridge at a point about two miles lower down than Long bridge, and are now close by.

The change of base has been very successfully made, with the utmost order and without the loss of a man or a wagon, as far as your correspondent could hear.

It is said that the rebels left their works almost as soon as we did, taking the roads to Richmond.

The White House will be evacuated as soon as the supplies can be shipped on transports.

The crops here are very fine, and our horses to-night are living in clover. It is expected that we will start for the James river at an early hour in the morning, and during the day open communication with Gen. Butler.

The weather is fine, the roads are good, and the Army of the Potomac is in the best of spirits.

Chaplain Bartlett, of the First Maine cavalry, was killed a few days ago by a shell.

JUNE 14—Noon.

The army is now moving towards the river, for the purpose of crossing. A few guerillas were caught in the woods and brought in this morning.

Fighting near Petersburg.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 15, 1864.

The steamer John A. Warner, from Bermuda landing, arrived here to-day.

Two army corps crossed to the south side of the James river last night. Other portions of the army are crossing at various points.

There was fighting this morning in the direction of Petersburg, the result of which is not known.

Generals Grant and Butler were in consultation during yesterday.

General Gillmore has not been relieved, as was reported.

Rebel Accounts of General Kautz's Demonstration on Petersburg.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has an account, from the Petersburg *Express* of June 10, of a raid on Petersburg by Kautz. It says:—

The enemy crept up behind the residence of Wm. A. Gregory, ascended to the roof, and, knocking off the shingles, were enabled not only to obtain an excellent view and ascertain the number of our forces, but, through the opening fired upon and killed many of our men behind the breastworks. The residence of Timothy Rives fell into the hands of the enemy, and he was taken prisoner. The enemy were almost in Petersburg. They could see its spires and steeples and many of the houses in the suburban limits; but again that Divine arm was bared, and our city was saved from the tread of the Northern invader.

Just at this opportune moment Graham's battery reached Reservoir Hill, and unlimbered in an instant, with a precision and rapidity which we have heard spoken of as being almost without parallel, and threw into the ranks of the enemy a shower of shell.

The advance on the city was on the Jerusalem plank road, coming into Petersburg from a southerly direction. At eight o'clock the engine and Court House bells were rung, and the citizens responded immediately, and manifested every disposition to defend their homes and firesides. Our breastworks on the Jerusalem road extended from the residence of Timothy Rives, on the left, to and across the road and beyond the house of William A. Gregory, on the right. The enemy manœuvred for a while, thinking that our raw troops would abandon their position without a fight; but never were Yankees more mistaken. Our men, under Gen. Colston and Col. F. H. Archer stood their ground like veterans. Finally the enemy charged and came down to our breastworks with a savage yell. When they were within forty paces of the fortifications the order to fire was given, and the Yankees fell back. A prisoner captured reported that the notorious Spear led the enemy.

The enemy after a while again came up, and with our one hundred and seventy men, all told, it was impossible to guard the centre, right and left. The order to retreat was therefore given, and in a few minutes the Yankees had possession of our works, and many of Petersburg's best and gallant sons who fell in the fray, some killed and some wounded. Rev. Wm. A. Hall, Chaplain of the Washington artillery, was captured.

The *Enquirer* has a list of the killed, wounded and captured. Among them are many merchants and citizens of Petersburg, and boys, clerks in the stores.

HUNTER.

Mr. T. C. Wilson's Despatch.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY, June 14, 1864.

Our latest information, through rebel sources, represents General Hunter's late movements as having created a great *furore* at Richmond. Even among military authorities there, there is much excitement on the subject of his successes. Report represents the rebels as having sent two divisions (some say Pickett's and Breckinridge's) towards Charlottesville. We know that reinforcements are being rapidly thrown into Lynchburg. Early's division is also said to be moving to operate against Hunter. We still further hear that Rosser, with his command, is in the saddle and active.

The rebels have attempted to cut off General Hunter's communications with Martinsburg, by, according to last accounts, stationing seven hundred men, said to be under Imboden, at Fisher's Hill, just south of Strasburg.

Even admitting the rebel movements to be made as stated, still General Hunter has all the chances of continuing victor. His movements so far have been an entire success, aside from the captures he has made. He has unquestionably drawn of a large rebel force that would otherwise have operated with General Lee against General Grant, and he is more than likely to keep this force employed for some time to come.

Notwithstanding the rebel demonstrations in the Shenandoah valley, General Hunter's line of communication with the rear is still open, as a messenger reached the rear to-day with important despatches for General Grant and other commanders.

Rebel Accounts.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, June 13.]

HEADQUARTERS, MOUNTAIN TOP, June 8—11 P. M.

Crook and Averill joined Hunter to-day at Staunton. A portion of their forces are east on the Greenville and Middlebrook road. Five hundred cavalry made a demonstration at three P. M. on Waynesboro, on the Greenville and Staunton road, and were repulsed by Gen. Imboden. The enemy retreated to Staunton, burning the Fisherville depot.

Pope, with a force four thousand strong, is moving down the valley to reinforce Hunter. The enemy have no supplies, but subsist on the country. Our troops are in fine spirits, and an advance is anticipated to-morrow.

MOUNTAIN TOP, June 9, 1864.

The enemy advanced again to-day, with cavalry, and were driven back by Imboden's infantry.

THE PRESIDENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

Enthusiastic Reception by the People and City Authorities—Visit of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln to the Great Sanitary Fair—Speeches of the President, Edward Everett, &c., &c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1864.

As was generally expected, the President arrived at Baltimore shortly after eleven o'clock this morning. Crowds gathered around the train in hopes of eliciting a speech, with which, however, they were not gratified. At Wilmington the people turned out *en masse*, but the President made no speech there.

A special meeting of the City Councils of Philadelphia was held at half-past ten o'clock this morning to make arrangements for a proper reception of the President. A committee to act in conjunction with the Presidents of both Chambers was appointed to wait upon President Lincoln and tender him the hospitalities of the city.

The Committee of Reception held a meeting immediately upon its appointment, and it was agreed that the Committee, headed by the Mayor, should wait upon the distinguished visitor at the Continental Hotel some time previous to his departure for the Fair.

While the committee were thus deliberating the President arrived. Broad street, from Chestnut street down to the depot, was lined with citizens and invalid soldiers, and in the vicinity of the depot there were at least three thousand people.

A barouche, in which were seated the President, Governor Cannon and Mr. Thomas Webster, issued from the depot, moving up Chestnut street, and such cheers, such a spontaneous and hearty outburst of applause as then went up, has not been heard for many a day in Philadelphia. Flags were everywhere flying. The day was beautiful, and the multitude was as interested as it was enthusiastic and demonstrative.

At the headquarters of the Supervisory Committee for recruiting colored regiments there was another demonstration. Two companies of troops were drawn up in front of the building and presented arms as the President passed, while the accompanying band played the "Star Spangled Banner." The troops could not restrain their enthusiasm, and cheers after cheers were given for President Lincoln. The Union League House was beautifully decorated. The Stars and Stripes hung across the building beneath the windows of every story, and the State and national colors were displayed from the windows. From a flagstaff floated white streamers, each containing the name of a State. The windows of houses were occupied by ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs, the President gracefully returning the salutations he received.

The National Union Club House was beautifully decorated, and the same demonstrations again met the progress of the President.

About twenty minutes before one o'clock the cavalcade arrived at the Continental, and, as the President alighted from his barouche, was greeted with tumultuous and continued cheers. He proceeded by the ladies' entrance to his apartments, every moment being eagerly surveyed by those who were fortunate enough to be within seeing distance.

The concourse without the Continental cheered lustily for the President and called loudly for a speech from "our next President," and for "Father Abraham," but their efforts were in vain, as the President did not appear. The porticoes and windows of the Ninth street front of the hotel were thronged with spectators, eagerly awaiting the appearance of the President; but up to half-past one o'clock he made no signs of gratifying the general desire for an address.

The Executive Committee of the Fair, foreseeing a tremendous gain, raised the price of admission for yesterday only to one dollar. The President and Mrs. Lincoln reached the Fair at half-past four o'clock, coming down Eighteenth street in a barouche drawn by two gray horses. They were accompanied this time only by their son. All around the sides of the square by which the President entered the street was rendered almost impassable by the crowd, which extended back in a solid mass to the doors and steps of the houses and other standpoints of observation.

The distinguished visitors passed into the enclosure escorted by the Executive Committee and surrounded by special friends, and moved on towards Union avenue. A swaying mass of humanity already filled the avenue, and at the word "Mr. Lincoln is there" from other parts of the building there was a universal pressure towards Union Avenue which rendered it impassable. The President slowly made his way until he reached the entrance of the Horticultural Department. As he passed in the crowd pressed down the barriers, overwhelmed the doorkeepers, and rushed tumultuously into the Horticultural Circle. Not less than fifteen thousand people were straining to get a glimpse of the President at one moment.

Mr. Lincoln was at length rescued from the squeeze and taken into the private room of the Committee on Internal Arrangements, whither Mrs. Lincoln had already been conducted. After the President had taken a little rest he was conducted through the Fair for a space of two hours, during which he shook hands with the people to an extent which must have been extremely fatiguing—giving, however, preference to the ladies. He remained the longest time in the Delaware and New Jersey departments of the fair, both of which States have done nobly for the general cause. It was after seven o'clock when he returned to the supper room. Present at the table were Hon. Edward Everett, General Lew. Wallace, ex-Governor Cannon, of Delaware, the Mayor and both presidents of the councils.

Mr. THOMAS WEBSTER gave in a bumper, "The Health of the President," which was drank in the heartiest sincerity by all present.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

The PRESIDENT said, in acknowledgment:—

I suppose that this toast is intended to open the way for me to say something. War at the best is terrible and this of ours, in its magnitude and duration, is one of the most terrible the world has ever known. It has deranged business totally in many places and perhaps in all. It has destroyed property, destroyed life and ruined homes. It has produced a national debt and a degree of taxation unprecedented in the history of this country. It has caused mourning among us until the heavens may almost be said to be hung in black. And yet it continues. It has had accompaniments not before known in the history of the world. I mean the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, with their labors for the relief of the soldiers, and the Volunteer Refreshment Saloons—understood better by those who hear me than by myself. (Applause.) And these fairs first began at Chicago, and were next held in Boston, Cincinnati and other cities. The motive and object that lie at the bottom of them is worthy of most that we can do for the soldier who goes to fight the battles of his country. From the fair and tender hand of woman is much, very much, done for the soldier, continually reminding him of the care and thought for him at home. The knowledge that he is not forgotten is grateful to his heart. (Applause.) Another view of these institutions is worthy of thought. They are voluntary contributions, giving proof that the national resources are not at all exhausted and that the national patriotism will sustain us through all. It is a pertinent question: When is this war to end? I do not wish to name a day when it will end, lest the end should not come at the given time. We accepted this war, and did not begin it. (Deafening applause.) We accepted it for an object, and when that object is accomplished the war will end: and I hope to God it will never end until that object is accomplished. (Great applause.) We are going through with our task, so far as I am concerned, if it takes us three years longer. I have not been in the habit of making predictions; but I am almost tempted now to hazard one. I will. It is that Grant is this morning in a position, with Meade and Hancock of Pennsylvania, whence he can never be dislodged by the enemy until Richmond is taken. If I shall discover that General Grant may be greatly facilitated in the capture of Richmond by rapidly pouring to him a large number of armed men at the briefest notice. Will you go? (Cries of "Yes.") Will you march on with him? (Cries of "Yes, yes.") Then I shall call on you when it is necessary. (Laughter and applause, during which the President retired from the table.)

General WALLACE being next toasted, made a brief speech, eulogizing General Grant as the right man in the right place, declaring his mind free from all doubt that General Grant would capture the rebel capital, and disperse or capture the forces of the rebel Lee.

SPEECH OF EDWARD EVERETT.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT next spoke in response to a toast. He said:—

After such an address, from the man who has borne upon his shoulders the cares and burdens of this struggle, what can I acceptably say? I am but an humble civilian, too old to encounter the active labors of life, and can only contribute my hearty wishes and prayers for the success of the good cause. I am glad to give utterance to the delight with which I witness this splendid exhibition. The President has spoken of it as one of those things which help to counterbalance the losses of war; yet, but for this war, we should never have seen this grand magnificence arising in an instant, like an exhalation from the soil. (Applause.) Why, this picture gallery excels anything ever seen here before. And anything that is scanned excites an intelligent curiosity and wonder, and for weeks to come the public must look upon it with renewed gratification. I had expected something unusual, but was prepared for nothing near like this. Let it be considered that every hour devoted, every dollar spent in this fair has gone to alleviate the sufferings of our brave soldiers and of the bereaved families of those who have fallen. This exhibition, trace it to the battle field and the hospitals, and to the bereaved families, and see the distresses incident to the war mitigated and relieved by your noble Commission. It is in this way that the women of the country have done their part. They cannot take their place in the perilous ridges of the battle field; but they are making their influence felt throughout the length and breadth of the land. There are various modes of traffic in these fairs, buying and subscribing. There is one kind of traffic that I hope will not be protected, and that is in swapping horses when crossing a stream. (Loud laughter.) The speaker closed with a graceful recognition of the honor done him.

Ex-Governor POLLOCK, on behalf of the Medal Committee of the Fair, now presented to Mr. Lincoln a silver medal struck at the United States Mint for the special purpose of the gift of the ladies of the Committee.

The President accepted the present as an additional point on the subject of needing no further evidence of the loyalty of the ladies of Philadelphia; and this and all other presents made to him he accepted as such evidence.

The President this morning, by special invitation, paid a short visit to the Union League House. He was welcomed, on behalf of the League, by Daniel Dougherty, Esq., when Mr. Lincoln said a few words expressing gratitude to the League for the unflinching support it had given to the cause and the Union, but declining to say anything in addition to what he had said at the fair. He was followed by Judge Campbell in a brief address.

The President subsequently addressed a few cheering words to the vast crowd assembled in front of the building. He had scarcely concluded when a committee from the National Union Club escorted him to their club house, on the opposite side of the street.

The President was formally welcomed by the President of the Club, but declined making any speech, saying that this was not the time to make political speeches, nor was he the man to do it; but he thanked the organization for their loyalty and devotion to the Union, and for the kindness with which they had received him.

The President leaves for Washington at nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE EIGHTH WARD MURDER CASE—THE INQUISITION CONCLUDED.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Naumann concluded the inquisition in the case of John Muldoon, the young man who was murdered in the house No. 53½ Mercer street, early last Sunday morning. Several other witnesses were examined, but their testimony was mainly corroborative of that published in yesterday's HERALD. The evidence however shows that the deceased was brutally murdered without any provocation. The jury found "That John Muldoon came to his death by a pistol shot wound at the hands of a man unknown to them. They further believe the killing to be an act of deliberate murder, and recommend to his Honor the Mayor, that a suitable reward be offered for the apprehension of the murderer."

FATAL VEHICLE CASUALTY—A TRUCKMAN ARRESTED AND HELD TO BAIL.

A German woman, named Emma Bergman, forty nine years of age, died yesterday in the Jews' Hospital from the effects of injuries received on Saturday last in consequence of having been run over near the Grand street ferry, Williamsburg, by a heavily loaded truck, the horses attached to which were driven by Patrick Hinch. Coroner Ranney held an inquest on the body, when it appeared that Mrs. Bergman was endeavoring to cross the street as the truck was proceeding down to the ferry house, and there being no brake on the truck to check its progress she was knocked down by the horses and the vehicle passed over her. After hearing all the testimony the jury returned a verdict as follows:—"That deceased came to her death by injuries received by being run over by a truck driven by Patrick Hinch; and we further think that John Farrell & Son, the owners of said truck, are censurable for not having a brake on the same." Hinch, who was taken into custody at the time of the occurrence, on the rendition of the verdict was required to give bail in $1,000, to answer any indictment which the Grand Jury may find against him. He found a bondsman and was liberated.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Wildey on the body of John Gillick, a man thirty-five years of age, who was found in the water at pier 45, East river. Deceased was a lighterman, and disappeared suddenly on Friday last, while at work on the pier. It is thought he accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. A verdict to that effect was rendered by the jury. Gillick has left a family, who live in Jackson street.

Rutgers Institute Commencement.

The twenty fifth annual commencement of the Rutgers Female Institute was held yesterday—in the afternoon at the Broadway Tabernacle, and in the evening at the Institute in Fifth avenue, near Forty-first street, at eight o'clock.

A large number of the friends of the pupils and others interested in the progress of education were present, and were highly entertained by the young ladies who took part in the exercises.

The exercises were opened by a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, pastor of the church, after which the following list of graduates were announced and received their diplomas:—Juliette Arnold, Olivia J. Burns, Lizzie M. Burns, Annie S. Felder, Frances S. Hoskins, Jenny Anna, Alice Jane McKenzie, Fannie W. Rankin, Juliette A. Turner, Anna Tunnabee, Julia I. Hanford, Maria F. Page.

After the distribution of diplomas Mr. Pierce, the principal, delivered an eloquent and appropriate address, in which he paid a well merited compliment to the young ladies for their attention and advancement in their various branches of education for the past year.

A number of honors were conferred on several young ladies for marked proficiency in composition, penmanship, needlework, &c.

After the regular exercises were concluded the young ladies of the graduating class presented a beautiful American flag to Rev. Dr. Thompson. The presentation address was made by the Rev. Mr. Hastings, and elicited an eloquent response from the recipient.

EVENING EXERCISES.

At eight o'clock in the evening the pupils and their friends again assembled in the main hall of the Institute, in Fifth avenue, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and after prayer by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, the Rev. Dr. Ferris, one of the trustees of the Institute, delivered an address, in which he gave a lucid description of the institute and its progress from the time of its inauguration, twenty-five years ago, to the present time. Dr. Ferris was followed by Rev. Dr. West, who was the first principal teacher, who successfully conducted the affairs of the institution for the first twelve years of its existence. His remarks were principally confined to the period when he acted as principal teacher, and were very interesting and instructive. The exercises were varied by singing and recitations by the pupils, who acquitted themselves with great ability, to the eminent satisfaction of their numerous friends.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, June 16—6 P. M.

The stock market continued languid to-day, and prices generally fell off a fraction. Under the existing state of monetary affairs there seems to be very little desire to operate, and the spirit of speculation, which was in its liveliest mood during the first three months of the present year, has settled down into a quiet repose. The recent attempts which have been made to shake off the lethargy have proved unavailing, and a corner could not be worked up even on a paying stock like that of Pacific Mail. Since it has become generally known that Hudson River Railroad has fallen into the hands of Commodore Vanderbilt, and that henceforth he will hold a power over the New York Central which it will be difficult for that corporation to shake off, it has probably entered the minds of some that the former stock might be made to follow the course of Harlem. But whether they will succeed in working it up, without the aid of the Commodore, who has no shorts now to deal with, is a matter of great question.

Compared with the highest cash sales at the first board yesterday, New York Central declined ½ per cent, Hudson River 2, Reading ¼, Illinois Central ¾, Cleveland and Pittsburg 1¾, Cleveland and Toledo ½, Chicago and Rock Island ½, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne ¾, Chicago and Northwestern 1, Pacific Mail 13, Canton Company 1, and Quicksilver Mining ¾. Erie Railway advanced ½, Michigan Southern ¾, Mariposa 2¾, and Ohio and Mississippi certificates 1½. Cumberland Coal sold the same.

The following were the closing quotations:—New York Central 131¼, Erie 112¾, Hudson River 143, Reading 140¾, Michigan Southern 97¼, Illinois Central 129¼, Chicago and Northwestern 53, Cleveland and Toledo 149, Chicago and Rock Island 113¾, Alton and Terre Haute 64¾, Pacific Mail 232, Quicksilver Mining 73¾, Cumberland Coal 76, Canton Company 40¾, and Ohio and Mississippi certificates 55.

Government stocks were firm. The registered bonds of 1881 closed at 107, and the coupons, interest on, at 112¾; registered five-twenties 105¼ and the coupons 105¾; seven and three-tenths Treasury notes 109, and the one year certificates 97¾.

Gold was inactive to-day at 197 a 197¾.

There is a report that Secretary Chase will visit New York again to-morrow or next day on business connected with the new loan.

The Sub-Treasurer in this city reports to-day as follows:—

Amount on hand	$47,853,483
Receipts from customs	92,000
From other sources	4,611,465
Total	$52,556,938
Payments	3,381,631
Balance	$49,175,307
Subscriptions to 10-40 loan	5,700

The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company will pay, July 1, a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent.

Four hundred thousand dollars of New Jersey State bonds were awarded at Trenton on the 15th inst., at from four and a half to eight per cent premium. The total amount of the bids was $1,530,600. The bonds draw six per cent interest, payable in currency.

Stock Exchange.

THURSDAY, June 16—10:30 A. M.

$5500	U S 6's, '68, reg	118	600 shs	Erie RR	112¾
5000	U S 6's, 5-20's, cou	105¾	100	do b30	117
1000	do	105¾	100	do	112¾
17000	do	105¾	200	do s10	112¾
10000	U S 6's, '81, cou	112¾	50	do b5	113¼
10000	Illinois war loan	98	200	Hudson Riv RR	143
3000	Kentucky 6's	110	400	do	143¾
500	California 7's	144	100	do s30	143¾
10000	Wisconsin 6's	100	200	do c	144
12000	Ohio & Miss cer	53½	200	Reading RR	140¾
3000	do	54	1300	do	140¾
7000	do	54¾	200	Mich So & N Ind RR	96¾
2000	do	54¾	300	do	97
1000	New York Cen 6's	113	200	Ill Cen RR scrip	129¼
2000	Erie 3d mort bds	123	100	do b30	130
1000	Erie 5th mort bds	121	100	do	129
5000	Harlem 1st mtg	111	300	Clev & Pitts RR b3	112
3000	Chi & N W s f bds	110	400	Chic & N W RR	53
3000	Chi & N W 1st m	102¾	200	do s10	53
1000	H & St Joseph lgt	101	200	do b10	51¾
3000	Chic B&Q 8 p c	121	400	Chic & N W pref	90
6000	Chi & R I bonds	114½	200	do	90¼
100 shs	Nicaragua T Co	6	400	do	90¾
25	do	6	300	do s10	90
3000	Mariposa 1st m bs	100	100	Clev & Tol RR s10	150
50	Fourth National Bk	99¾	1500	do	150¾
300	Canton Company	40¾	400	do s10	150¾
50	Cumb Coal pref	78½	1000	do	150¾
700	do b3	78¾	300	do	150¾
100	do s30	78	400	Chic & Rock I RR	115¾
1100	do	78	100	do s10	115¾
200	Quicksilver Mg Co	73¾	200	do	113¾
1000	Bucks Co Lead	1¼	400	do	115
200	Con Coal Co of Md	70	100	do s10	115¾
300	Mariposa Ming Co	52	200	Chic, Bur & Qu RR	127¾
650	do	52½	300	Pitts, F W & Chi RR	114¾
300	do b10	52¾	100	do	114¾
400	do	53	100	Alton & T H pref	79
200	do b10	53½	600	Mar & Cin 1st pref	77
80	Pacific Mail SS Co	232	600	Mar & Cin 2d pref	59
100	N Y Cen RR	131¾			

SECOND BOARD.

HALF-PAST TWO O'CLOCK P. M.

$2000	U S 6's, 5-20's, cou	105¾	200 shs	N Y Central RR	131¾
2000	do small	105¾	500	Erie RR	112¾
2000	7 3-10 Tr n, F&A ug	108	1000	do	113
16000	U S 6's, 1 year cer	97¾	100	do	112¾
8000	Ohio & Miss cer	54¾	300	Hudson River RR	143¾
60000	do	54¾	200	do	143
10000	do	51½	500	Reading RR	140¾
8000	do	55	50	Harlem RR pref	117¾
5000	Gal&Chic 1st m ex	122	400	Mich S & N Ia RR	97¾
5000	American gold	197¼	200	Ill Central RR scrip	129¼
100 shs	Canton Company	40¼	100	Chic & N W RR	52¾
300	do b10	40¾	200	do	53
100	do b30	41¼	200	Chic & N W pref	90¼
100	Cumb Coal pref	77	100	Cleve & Toledo RR	150
100	do	76	200	do	149
100	Quicksilver Mining	73¾	100	Chic & Rk Isl RR	114
50	Pacific Mail SS Co	243	250	do	113¾
25	do	243	100	do s30	113¾
100	N Y Central RR	131¼	100	Alton & T Haute RR	64¼

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THURSDAY, June 16—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts, 27 bbls. Market strong, but quiet, at $11 50 a $13 50 for pots and pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—Receipts, 2,030 bbls. flour, 150 bbls. and 1,349 bags corn meal, 49,489 bushels wheat, 3,450 do. corn and 22,766 do. oats. The flour market was excited, and with heavy purchases prices advanced 10c. a 20c. The demand was chiefly for State and Western, on speculation, prices being above the limits of foreign orders, while the local and Eastern trade operated to about the usual extent. The sales reached about 35,000 bbls. State and Western, about half for June, July and August delivery, at $8 05 a $8 15 for extra State; 1,500 do. Southern and 1,200 do. Canadian. Rye flour was a shade firmer, with sales of 400 bbls., at $7 a $8 25. Corn meal was unchanged, with sales of 350 bbls. We quote:—

Superfine State and Western flour	$7 60 a 7 85
Extra State	8 00 a 8 10
Choice State	8 15 a 8 20
Common to medium extra Western	8 05 a 8 35
Extra round hoop Ohio	8 45 a 8 60
Western trade brands	8 65 a 9 25
Extra St. Louis	8 50 a 11 50
Common to good Southern	8 15 a 8 90
Good to choice extra do	8 95 a 11 00
Common Canadian	8 00 a 8 15
Good to choice extra do	8 20 a 9 30
Rye flour, superfine	6 25 a 7 85
Corn meal, bbls	7 25 a 8 00
Corn meal, puncheons	34 00 a 34 60

—The wheat market was excited and prices advanced 3c. a 7c., with an active business, mainly on speculation. The sales foot up 215,000 bushels, on the spot and to arrive, at $1 80 a $1 92 for Chicago spring, the latter an extreme price for choice; $1 85 a $1 90 for Milwaukee club, $1 90 a $1 92 for amber do., $1 86 for inferior red Jersey, $1 91 for red State, $1 90 a $1 95 for winter red Western, and $1 97 a $2 for amber do. Rye continued scarce and was held at $1 75 a $1 80. The corn market was irregular, though prices show no material variation: sales 70,000 bushels, part last evening, at $1 44 a $1 47 for new mixed Western, $1 50 for old do., and $1 40 for unsound. Oats were a shade firmer and in brisk demand for government account; sales at 89c. a 93c. for the whole range. Barley and barley malt were dull.

COTTON was still excited, and prices advanced fully 10c. a 11c. per pound: sales 2,000 bales. We quote:—

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	$1 35	1 35	1 36	1 37
Middling	1 44	1 44	1 45	1 46
Good middling	1 48	1 48	1 50	1 51

COFFEE.—The market was quiet, and prices were nominally unchanged.

FREIGHTS were a shade firmer, but not active. Engagements to Liverpool, per American, 35,000 bushels wheat at 3d. a 3¼d., in bulk and bags; 1,000 bbls. flour, 9d.; per neutral, 14,000 bushels wheat, 3½d. in bulk, and per steamer, 2,600 boxes cheese, 30s. a 35s.; 500 boxes bacon, 25s., and 100 packages butter, 25s. To London, per American, 250 tons oil cake, 15s. a 17s. 6d.; 500 bbls. flour, 1s. a 1s. 2d.; and per neutral, 350 hhds. sugar, 30s., and 10 tons machinery, 25s. To Glasgow, per neutral, 3,000 bushels wheat, 6d., and 100 tons heavy goods, 17s. 6d. To Bristol, per neutral, 170 tons oil cake, 17s. 6d. To Rotterdam, 1,600 bbls. flour, 2s. To Havre, 100 casks ashes, $6. A Hanoverian bark was chartered, from St. John, N. B., to Bristol Channel, deals, 70s., and two British ships, from Indian rice ports to the United Kingdom, $4.

HAY.—Market dull, with sales of 200 bales at $1 20 a $1 25 per 100 lbs.

HEMP.—125 bales Manila sold at 17¾c.; American was quiet, with small sales at previous prices.

LUMBER steady; sales of 300,000 feet Eastern spruce and pine at $23 a $24 per thousand; 100,000 feet do. at $22 and 40,000 do at $23.

MOLASSES was quiet and prices were nominally unchanged; sales of 45 hhds. New Orleans at $1, and 15 do. Barbadoes at 82c., four months.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 1,213 bbls. pork, 555 pkgs. lard, 67 do. cut meats, and 50 do. beef. The pork market was again excited, and, with a heavy business, prices advanced $1 a $1 25 per bbl.; sales 8,000 bbls., at $36 50 a $37 for mess, $35 a $36 50 for old do., $37 a $37 50 for new do., closing at $37 25 a $37 50; $30 a $31 for old and new prime, and $36 a $37 for prime mess; also 1,000 bbls. two years old mess, buyer June, at $35 50; 2,000 bbls. new mess, same month and option, at $37 a $38 25; 1,000 bbls. old, for July, buyers' option, at $38 25, and 1,000 old do., same terms and delivery, at $36 50. The beef market was more active and prices decidedly better; sales of 1,850 bbls., at $9 50 a $13 for country mess, $6 a $7 for country prime, $16 50 a $19 50 for repacked mess, and $22 a $24 for extra mess; also 1,000 bbls. extra mess, for June, buyers' option, at $25. Prime mess beef was firm, with sales of 100 tcs. extra at $31. Beef hams were quiet at previous prices. Cut meats were firm, with sales of 250 packages, at 12c. a 12¼c. for shoulders, and 15c. a 15¾c. for hams. Bacon sides were active, with sales of 940 boxes short ribbed at 14¼c. a 14¾c. Lard was quite active and prices were higher; the sales include 3,400 bbls. and tierces, at 15¾c. a 16c. for No. 1, and 16¾c. a 17c. for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered, and 500 bbls. kettle rendered, for August, buyers' option, at 17¼c.

PETROLEUM.—Receipts, 3,258 bbls. The market for both kinds—crude and refined—was excited, and prices ruled 2c. a 3c. higher. The business was pretty large, but particularly in free, which was fully 2c. a gallon higher. The demand was wholly speculative, and the business was done mostly by outsiders, who have more confidence in the future than the regular dealers. The sales were 6,500 bbls. crude at 45½c. a 46½c. on the spot, 48c. for July, sellers' option, and 49c. a 50c. for July, and 50c. a 51c. for August, buyers' option; 9,000 do. refined, in bond, at 67c. a 76c. for light straw to white, on the spot; 68½c. a 70c. for all the month, 69½c. a 72c. for July, and 500 do. in Philadelphia, for July, buyers' option; 8,000 do. free at 77c. a 78c. for light straw to white, on the spot; 79c. a 80c. for prime white, 78½c. a 79c. for all June, 84c. a 85c. for July, 89c. a 90c. for August. Benzine was quiet.

PEAS.—Canadian have advanced to $1 43, at which price a cargo of 7,000 bushels was sold.

RICE was quiet at about previous prices.

SUGAR.—The market was less active but firmer, with sales of 75 hhds. Cuba at 17¾c. a 18¼c., and 48 do., in bond, at 11¾c.; also 45 hhds. Porto Rico at 11¾c., and 50 do., in bond, at 11c. Refined was selling at 19c. a 21¾c. for soft yellow, 22¾c. a 23¾c. for soft white, and 24¼c. a 24½c. for powdered and crushed.

SPICES.—We note sales of 50 bbls. cloves at 60c., 1,500 bags pepper at 40¾c., and 1,000 mats cassia at 80c. a 82½c.

TALLOW was scarce and ¼c. dearer; sales 175,000 lbs. at 15¾c. a 15¾c.—the latter for prime city.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 1,831 bbls. Market excited and prices advancing; sales 3,900 bbls. at $1 36 a $1 39—closing with $1 40 demanded, and including 250 bbls., deliverable in July, at $1 45.

The Turf.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUNDS—TROTTING.

WEDNESDAY, June 15.—Purse and stake $1,750, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. Lovett named blk. g. General Butler, by Smith Burr, out of a Mount Holly mare	2	2	2	1	1
J. Turner named s. g. John Morgan, by Pilot, Jr., out of a Medoc mare	3	3	1	2	dis.
S. M. Laughlin named br. s. Fillingham, by Hambletonian, out of Dolly Spanker	1	1	dis.		

Time.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	36	1:13¾	2:26
Second heat	37	1:13¾	2:25¾
Third heat	35½	1:10¾	2:24
Fourth heat	38¾	1:16¾	2:33¾
Fifth heat	37½	1:15	2:31½

First Heat.—When the bell sounded for the horses to come forth for the race there were over five thousand persons on the stands and within the grounds of the Fashion Association, and more vehicles and horses than have been seen there since Butler and George M. Patchen trotted their first race last year. Fillingham was the favorite at two to one against the field. The track was in magnificent order for speed, and time bets were numerous as low as 2:22. Butler was the second favorite, at two to one against John Morgan. When the horses were scoring an opportunity was given to examine them closely. Fillingham appeared much too fat for a bruising race, notwithstanding he showed a great turn of speed. Butler was in fine condition, and looked fit to trot for a man's life. John Morgan did not seem up to the top notch in condition. His coat looked very rusty, and he did not exhibit the spirit that is natural to him. In warming up, and while his driver was in the act of stopping him after a sharp brush, the bit broke in his mouth, and, the bridle coming over his head, he started into a run. The driver, finding he had no control over the horse, threw himself from the sulky and fell heavily on the ground, injuring himself slightly, yet enough to disable him from driving the race. The horse, after running about half a mile, stopped without doing any damage, and Dan Mace took him in hand for the contest. The horses had a very good send-off, but Butler broke soon after the word was given, Fillingham taking the lead around the upper turn, the start being from the old stand. Morgan also broke up before he had gone one hundred yards. The stallion led two lengths to the quarter pole in thirty-six seconds; Butler second, Morgan close up. Fillingham increased the distance between him and Butler down the backstretch, and was three lengths in front at the half-mile pole in 1:13¾, Morgan a length behind Butler. Going past the new stand, Butler began to close up on Fillingham, and shut up the daylight quite fast. He was about a length and a half behind Fillingham at the three quarter pole. Morgan took a run and kept his place behind Butler. Getting well on to the homestretch, the black made play for the stallion, and, after a most beautiful and spirited contest, Fillingham won the heat under the whip by half a length in 2:26. Morgan was only a length behind Butler, notwithstanding that he had broken up twice on the homestretch.

Second Heat.—The horses had a good start. As soon as they left the score Butler broke up. Morgan led around the turn; but he was soon carried off his legs, and Fillingham went in front. The stallion went to the quarter pole two lengths ahead of Morgan and three ahead of Butler in thirty-seven seconds. As soon as Butler settled he trotted very fast, and in a few moments caught and passed Morgan, and closed rapidly on the stallion. On the backstretch Fillingham led two lengths, which he held to the half mile pole, passing there in 1:13¾—Morgan three lengths behind. Soon after passing the new stand Butler began to close up the remaining daylight, and on the lower turn he rushed on the stallion so fast that he was at his wheel at the three quarter pole, swung on the homestretch, lapped on him, and beat him to the distance stand a neck. Here a fellow ran out of the stand and threw something at Butler, which broke him up, and he was so frightened that it was impossible to get him on a trot until over the score. Fillingham and Butler went over the mark head and head; but, the stallion being on a trot and the other on a run, he was awarded the heat. Morgan was three lengths behind. Time, 2:25¾.

Third Heat.—Two thousand dollars to one thousand were bet on Fillingham against the field. The horses had a good start, Fillingham taking the lead, Butler and Morgan both up before getting around the upper turn. He led three lengths to the quarter pole ahead of Butler, who was three lengths ahead of Morgan in thirty-five and a half seconds, and opened the gap to the half mile pole to five lengths ahead of Butler and ten ahead of Morgan. Time, 1:10¾. At the new stand Butler began closing, and at the three quarter pole was within a length and a half of the stallion. Morgan also closed very fast. Coming on the homestretch Fillingham took the centre of the track, Morgan the outside, while Butler, on a break, went on the inside. The trio came up the stretch at a wonderful rate, Morgan and Butler both closing on the stallion, until, passing the distance stand, the driver of Fillingham drew him across the track in the front of Butler, completely shutting off all his chances for the heat. Fillingham went over the score about half a length ahead of Morgan. The judges gave the heat to the latter and distanced Fillingham for the crossing. Time, 2:24.

Fourth Heat.—Butler was now a great favorite. Morgan took the lead and went round the turn half a length in front, and then broke up. Butler then passed him, but soon left his legs, and Morgan again got the lead and went to the quarter pole a length and a half ahead in thirty-eight and a half seconds. Going down the backstretch the black carried Morgan off his feet and led to the half mile pole a length and a half in 1:16¾. Butler continued to lead to the three-quarter pole a length, notwithstanding that Morgan was doing considerable running. Butler broke up as he came on the homestretch, and Morgan yoked him, and after alternating the lead several times, both breaking up twice, Butler won by a neck and shoulders in 2:33¾.

Fifth Heat.—Morgan came up for the word very lame, and went away with the lead, but soon afterwards broke up. Butler followed suit, but managed to catch first, and led to quarter pole five lengths in thirty seven and a half seconds. It was then evident that Morgan had given up the contest. He could not be made to trot again, and at the new stand was pulled up so lame that he could hardly walk to his stable. Butler went to the half-mile pole in 1:15, and came home in 2:31½.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

THURSDAY, June 16.—Purse and stake, $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

D. Pfifer named br. h. Toronto Chief	1	1	1
D. Mace named b. g. Shark	2	2	2
H. Woodruff named b. g. Dexter	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	39¾	1:18¾	2:35¾
Second heat	39	1:18¾	2:37
Third heat	40	1:19¾	2:33¾

First Heat.—Dexter was lame and did not start. Between the other two the stallion was the favorite at one hundred to eighty before the race. He looked very fine, and was in capital condition for the contest. Shark was in good order, and seemed to have considerable speed while scoring. The horses had an excellent start, Toronto on the inside leading around the turn, and passing the quarter pole a length ahead, in thirty-nine and a half seconds. On the backstretch Shark was urged a little too much, and broke up—not losing over a length, however. Toronto passed the half mile pole two lengths in front of the gelding, in 1:18¾. He trotted very steadily around the lower turn, and with the greatest ease apparently continued to lead to the homestretch a couple of lengths. Shark made a very energetic brush up the homestretch, gaining gradually on the stallion, and was lapped on him about twenty yards from the stand, but there he left his feet, and Toronto won by a length, in 2:35¾.

Second Heat.—Shark then became the favorite, his fine burst of speed up the homestretch in the preceding heat leading to the belief that he would outlast the stallion. One hundred to sixty was offered and taken on Shark. Toronto took the lead as before, and beat Shark a length to the quarter pole in thirty nine seconds. Going down the backstretch, Toronto leading a short length, broke up, and the backers of Shark were in ecstacies for a moment, and shouted out one hundred to fifty on their favorite. The stallion, however, caught so quickly that he maintained the lead, and carried Shark to a break, beating him to the half mile pole three lengths in 1:18¾. Shark made a very fine display of speed around the lower turn, but was not swift enough to overtake the stallion, who led on the homestretch two lengths. A spirited contest ensued to the stand, Toronto winning by a length in 2:37.

Third Heat.—Hiram Woodruff was now prevailed upon by his friends, but much against his inclination, to drive Shark the remainder of the race, and then betting became brisk again. The stallion, however, maintained the call at one hundred to forty. Toronto took the lead on the turn and beat Shark one length to the quarter pole in forty seconds. The gelding then closed up, and they had a very pretty struggle down the backstretch, Toronto leading past the half mile pole a neck in 1:19¾. The pace then became too strong for Shark and he left his feet, and the stallion opened the gap a couple of lengths on him; and while leading, and apparently going very easy, he too broke up. This break seemed only a change of foot; for he resumed his trot before Shark gained a length of his lost ground. The stallion came on to the homestretch a length clear of Shark, and beat him up to the stand cleverly, winning by a good length in 2:33¾.

At the Fashion Course, this afternoon, Dan Mace and Tartar trot for a purse and stake of $250.

SHIPPING.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

[illegible]

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

MILLINERY.

[illegible]

CLOTHING.

[illegible]

THE LECTURE SEASON.

[illegible]

THE TURF.

[illegible]

STALLIONS.

[illegible]

SPORTING.

[illegible]

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

[illegible]

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN females want situations as cooks, chambermaids and laundresses, nurses, girls for general housework, &c., at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 17 Stanton st., near the Bowery.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl, with excellent city reference, as waitress and parlormaid, or regular waitress, or would act as lady's maid and seamstress. Call at or address 123 East 31st st.

A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOman understanding cooking, &c. Can be seen at her present employer's until engaged, 337 West 34th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE, BY A respectable young married woman. Good reference given. Call at 194 East 14th st.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO TO CALIFORNIA in the capacity of maid, seamstress or nurse; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 87 East 26th st., first house northeast of 4th ave.

A GERMAN GIRL WANTS A SITUATION TO DO chamberwork, or as housekeeper for a widower. Call at 46 Hudson st.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer; is a first rate washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Inquire at 164 West 20th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS LADY'S MAID, TO travel. Best references. Call at 70 East 13th st., one door east of 4th av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; has good city reference. Call at 147 32d st., between 3d and Lexington avs., first floor, back room.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days at 483 7th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do chamberwork and take care of children. No objection to the country. Best of references. Call at 36 West 18th st., in the rear.

A YOUNG WIDOW WISHES A SITUATION TO travel with a lady; has one child; could leave him behind or take him with her; wages no object if a comfortable home. Apply to Mrs. Smiley, 63 Thompson st., in the rear, for two days.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as first class cook; in a French or Cuban family preferred. Address 323 6th av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastries, soups, jellies and game, and is willing to assist in washing; excellent city reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at 140 East 29th st., third floor, front room.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and do fine washing; has no objection to the country; good city reference. Call for two days at 211 7th av.

A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN, HIGHLY RESPECTAble, who speaks French and English, is desirous of going to England or France, and would be glad to act in the capacity of nurse or companion to a family or lady about making the journey. Call at or address 276 Lexington av.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A SITUAtion to take charge of children; no objection to the country; city reference. Call at 80 West 17th st., front basement.

A NEAT, TIDY GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS seamstress and child's nurse. Inquire at 69 East 11th st., top floor, front room.

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN GIRL WISHES A situation to do general housework; understands washing and ironing and plain cooking. City references. Call at 20 Market st.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and to do sewing. Apply at 319 East 24th st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is also a competent child's nurse. Can procure the best of city reference. No objection to going into the country. Can be seen for two days at 548 8th av., between 38th and 39th sts., over the millinery store.

A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK OR TO DO HOUSEwork. Prefers a steady place to high wages. Call for two days at 761 Washington st.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN some gentlemen's and ladies' family washing; the best of city reference given. Apply at 127 West 24th st.

CALIFORNIA.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERIcan woman would like to go to California with a family or an invalid, as nurse; is fully qualified. Call at or address 61 Bleecker st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable German lady (speaks English and French) in a private gentleman's house; can give the best of reference. Call at New York Hotel, room 53.

SITUATION WANTED.—A WIDOW, FORMERLY ACcustomed to service, and very competent in general housework, desires to do the work of a small Christian family for the board and schooling of her son six years old. Address James, Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS; ONE AS plain cook, washer and ironer; the other to do up stairs work and assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Have eleven years' reference from their last place. Call at 556 3d av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one as cook, and the other to do up stairs work; they are excellent washers and ironers, kind and obliging. Have the best of city reference. Can be seen till suited at 437 7th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO do housework. Has good city reference. Call at 246 West 26th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, to do general housework for a small family. Call at 195 Flatbush av., near Dean st., Brooklyn, first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, as child's nurse and seamstress; country preferred. Call for two days at 46 West [illegible]th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Good city reference. Call at 71 Perry st., in the basement, between 4th and Bleecker.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as good cook, washer and ironer; would prefer a situation in Connecticut; the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived two years, can be given. Call at her present employer's, 88 Orange street, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN (GERMAN) WISHES A SITUATION in a ship chandlery store; has been in such establishments as salesman and bookkeeper; is willing to lay hand to everything. Address H. E. R., No. 180 Third st.

A STEADY, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUAtion as coachman or groom to a gentleman, in the country; good reference from last employer. Address or call at 95 East 23d st.

A YOUNG MAN, OF TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, would like an engagement with a New York dry goods house, to sell by sample in Philadelphia, either by package or piece; is well acquainted with best jobbing and retail trade, and can give the best of reference. Address W. R. G., box 2,409 Philadelphia Post office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUAtion as coachman; understands his business. Can be seen all day on Friday at the livery stable 100 East 12th st.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION IN A STORE or office down town; can speak the German language. Will work for a small salary. Good character. Address John Heckler, 101 Norfolk st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN, AS COACHman; understands his business perfectly; a four years' reference from his last place. Address for two days B. S., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS PORTER, in a wholesale store. Address Richard Scofield, 250 Washington st., New York.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN WOULD LIKE A SITUAtion in an American family to teach the French language; country preferred. Terms accommodating. Address A. L., 35 Walker st.

CLERK, &C.—A YOUNG MAN, RECENTLY ARRIVED in this country, is a good penman and accountant, and will be recommended by respectable parties of this city. Address P. B., box 163 Herald office.

IMPORTANT TO LIQUOR DEALERS.—WANTED ...

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A COLORED COOK WANTED—IN A RESTAURANT; also another woman, to wash dishes. Inquire immediately at the corner of Broadway and Canal st.

A COOK WANTED—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY FOR the summer. Apply at 72 University place.

A HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE of a small house occupied by ladies. Address, stating age and salary expected, Confidence, station A, N. Y.

COOK WANTED—A WOMAN COOK, WHO UNDERstands her business and is of kind disposition; best of reference required. Apply at the house of Mr. Eastman, Clinton av., near Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

COOK WANTED—BY A FAMILY RESIDING NEAR Yonkers; she must thoroughly understand her business and be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good city reference required. Apply at 134 West 35th st., from 10 to 12 o'clock to-day.

GOOD CLOAK MAKERS WANTED; ALSO AN OPErator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Apply immediately at No. 8 Grove st., N. Y.

NURSE WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF YOUNG children. One faithful and capable may apply, with good city reference, at 40 East 31st st., before 10 A. M. or in the evening. The family will reside in the country during summer.

SEWING MACHINE HANDS WANTED—WITH THEIR own machines, to work on shelter tents. Apply to J. Harrison, 15 Mercer st., near Canal.

SPANGLERS WANTED—TO PUT SPANGLES ON WOven skirts. Apply immediately at J. I. & J. G. West's skirt manufactory, entrance 81 Reade st.

WANTED—A LADY, THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED and skilful in the art of retouching and finishing photographs in India ink. To one who desires to make that a business I can give steady employment. The best reference as to ability and character required. Please state wages per week, &c. City reference, J. H. Johnston & Co., 150 Bowery. Address G. W. Waters, Artist, Elmira, N. Y.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE, IN THE SUBurbs of Brooklyn, to take care of three children; English preferred. Apply, between 11 and 1, on Friday and Saturday, at the office of Wm. H. Power, No. 3 Broadway, where the lady will meet her.

WANTED—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE AGED AMERIcan woman, in a small family, to assist in housework; a good home to one that suits. Apply for two days to Putnam av., fourth house northeast of Bedford av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE COOK, WASHER AND ironer; none need apply but those who thoroughly understand baking. Apply at No. 7 Murray Hill Park, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; ring at the basement bell.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; must have city reference. Apply at 248 West 15th st., near 8th ave., after ten o'clock.

WANTED—SEVERAL EXPERIENCED DRESSMAkers, at No. 6 Clinton place.

WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS AND FOR GENERAL ...

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A SOBER, STEADY MAN, TO WORK IN a livery stable. One accustomed to such may apply at 121 Amity st. Wages $10 per week.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER, ENtry clerk and shipping clerk. Also a smart, active boy. Address, with references, box 2,153 Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN, IN A clothing house. Salary $4,000. Address, with references, box 149 Herald office.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT OFFICE BOY, with recommendations. Apply at Hojer & Graham's, 97 Duane st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS, AND who can come well recommended, to make himself useful in a mineral water store. Address E. E., box 135 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUTH WHO WRITES A GOOD hand and understands bookkeeping. Address J. Harrison, Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY, IN A BROKER'S OFFICE. Apply, with references, at 55 Stone st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE CARE and driving of horses. One who can come well recommended may apply at the stable 52 Leonard st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FIFTEEN MEN TO GO on a whaling voyage—Coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and green hands. Now is your chance to make money. Apply at 116 South st.

WANTED—A WELL RECOMMENDED BELL BOY, at 190 Chambers st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, NOT LESS THAN 16 years old, to attend an office and make himself useful about a stave yard; one who lives with his parents preferred. Inquire at 323 Front st.

WANTED—A BOY TO OPEN OYSTERS. APPLY, between 8 and 10 o'clock, at the corner of Cortlandt and West sts.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY YOUNG MAN, TO attend bar in a retail liquor store. Best city reference required. Apply at the northeast corner of Canal and Varick sts., between 12 and 1 P. M.

$3—$4, $5, $6, $7, $8 AND $10 A DAY MADE, ACCORDing to the talent of agents, male or female, selling Lloyd's celebrated Maps, used by the government and people—the only correct ones made. Printed instructions how to canvass first rate furnished agents. A man with a few hundred dollars wanted to go to California, Canada, Illinois and all parts of the world, and sell our maps. A fortune can be made.
J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, 23 Cortlandt st.

6 FARM HANDS WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DIStance in the country, wages $20 to $21 per month and found. Also men wanted lately landed. Apply at the large Employment House, corner of 6th av. and 11th st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

...

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A GENTLEMAN, WHO WILL LEAVE THIS CITY about the 10th of July, for an extended tour (on business purposes) through the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, would attend to the collection of accounts or other matters that might be entrusted to him. Satisfactory references given as to character, &c. Address British Provinces, box 178 Herald office.

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW York, June 13, 1864.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office this day, A. H. Lowerre was unanimously elected President, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late President, Joseph Ketchum. By order,
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

LADIES' NATIONAL ARMY RELIEF.—DR. VALENtine Mott will address the Association of Army Nurses at room No. 1 Clinton Hall, Astor place, this (Friday) evening. Mrs. S. P. Edson, who has just returned from the field, will speak to the class. The public are invited.

NOTICE TO BOSS MASONS AND BOSS PLASTERers.—That the laborers' wages shall be $2 25 per day for the summer. By order of the Society.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE JOURNEYmen Granite Stone Cutters' Association of New York and vicinity that Fibiado, an employer in Brooklyn, refuses to comply with the demands of the said association.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF OLIVE BRANCH Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F., are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, William Day, this (Friday) afternoon, June 17, at 3 o'clock, from St. Paul's church, corner of Twenty-first street and Fourth avenue.
WARREN S. WILKEY, N. G.
GEORGE H. TAYLOR, Secretary.

OWNERS AND MASTERS OF STEAMBOATS AND barges are forbid landing any excursion parties at Dudley's Grove without written permission of W. & E. Myers & C., who are the only persons authorized to let the same.
GILLMAN DUDLEY.
New York, June 7, 1864.
Steamboats, barges, Dudley's, Newark Bay and New Grove, near Chelsea, to let to excursion parties. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton street.

WE CAUTION ANY ONE AGAINST NEGOTIATING our Note, dated April 25, 1864, at six months, payable to our own order, for $640 44. Payment of the same has been stopped.
ROSENBLATT & ARNSTEIN.
New York, June 16, 1864.

MUSICAL.

A VIOLONCELLO PERFORMER OF ACKNOWLEDGed ability is desirous of an engagement to travel with a company, or can be hired for concerts, &c. Address W. H. Walsh, 409 Broome street.

A PERFECTLY NEW PIANO—TO BE SEEN AT THE rooms of a first class maker, for sale at a sacrifice. Apply to CARRICK & CO., chemists, 121 Liberty street, fourth floor.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale, cost $650, for $300, including Stool and Cover; Parlor Suits, cost $450 for $225, Etageres, Mirrors, Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary, Chamber Furniture, in use but seven months. To be sold at a sacrifice. Inquire at 113 West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.

A SEVEN OCTAVE LARGE ROUND CORNER ROSEwood Pianoforte, very little used, made by the celebrated maker, H. Worcester; will be sold cheap. Inquire at 112 Third avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth sts.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR LESS THAN $300; MAGnificent rosewood seven octave Pianoforte; original price $550; has full iron frame, round corners, short time used, celebrated city makers. Apply at the residence 23 Third street.

BARGAINS TO CASH PURCHASERS.—SECOND hand rosewood seven octave Pianoforte, finished all around, iron frame, overstrung bass; price $155. Also two new seven octave first class Pianofortes, just finished, low for cash; warranted five years. Apply to McDONALD & CO., 355 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME ROSEWOOD PIANO, IN perfect order, and has been but little used, 6¾ octave; A. H. Gale & Co., makers. Price $175. Apply at 165 East Thirty-sixth street.

H. LARSEN, PRACTICAL PIANOFORTE MAKER, 85 Walker street, N. Y., offers for sale well made Pianos, with all the modern improvements, at prices to defy competition. Dealers and the musical public in particular are respectfully invited to give him a call. Also second hand Pianos at low prices. Call as above.

J. F. REICHENBACH, PIANOFORTE TUNER AND repairer, 15 West Houston street, near Broadway, New York. New and second hand Pianos for sale and to let.

PIANOFORTES OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND ...

PERSONAL.

BRIDGET SULLIVAN WILL PLEASE LET JAMES Boyle know her residence in Jersey City. Send the address to James Boyle, care of John Sharon, 63 Jackson street, New York.

BURGUNDY IS IN TOWN ON THE MORNING OF the 2d.

CAPTAIN JIM MERCIER—YOU WILL FIND A LETter at station A, Spring street, from Washington.

C. M.—THERE IS A LETTER FOR YOU AT STAtion A.
THOMAS.

E. H. E.—IT WAS IN SUNDAY'S PAPER. I AM here alone; L. absent; I go up to-night; return Saturday; no twist.
R. F. B.

FOR ADOPTION—A FINE, HEALTHY MALE CHILD, ten months old; has always been spoon fed. For particulars inquire at 73 Chambers street, first floor up stairs.

FOR ADOPTION—A PRETTY, HEALTHY MALE child, three months old, dark hair and eyes. None but respectable parties need apply at 447 Sixth avenue, corner of Twenty-seventh street.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF SAMUEL TOWLE, FORmerly of S. & M. H. Towle & Co., Columbian Hall, Grand street, New York. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received. Address D. Woods, 42 Walker street, New York, or Hon. S. Roble, Bath, England.

INFORMATION WANTED.—MARGARET KALLEHER would like to know the whereabouts of her brother, William Kalleher, who arrived here in the ship David Crockett about ten days ago from Liverpool, England. Address Margaret Kalleher, New York Juvenile Asylum, Washington Heights, 175th street, near Tenth avenue, N. Y. city.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ELLEN WELSH, OF county Roscommon, Ireland, who landed in New York from ship Philadelphia in the latter part of May last. She is 15 years old. Address Thomas DeWire, Succasunna, New Jersey.

MARY JONES WILL PLEASE COME AND SEE HER brother, Thomas Jones, at James Cartner's 64 Oliver street, New York.

NOTICE.—JAMES WHITWORTH, STONE MASON, formerly of Wellfield, Rochdale, England, will hear of something to his advantage if he will communicate his present address immediately to Henry Taylor, Albert street, Rochdale, one of the executors under the will of the late Samuel Whitworth, of Wellfield aforesaid.

ROBERT WHITE, OF SILCHESTER ROAD, KENsington Park, London, England, who arrived in this country about April, 1863, will hear of something to his advantage by applying at 43 First street, N. Y.

STRAYED FROM HOME—AND SUPPOSED TO BE on his way to Virginia in search of imaginary treasures, a young man named Samuel Johnson, aged 26, fair complexion, curly hair, light mustache, about five feet nine inches in height; has a cut over the right eye. Any one giving information of his whereabouts will confer great obligations on his sister, as he is out of his mind. Address Mrs. Ingram, Herald office.

TO ADOPT OUT TO GOOD PARENTS—A BEAUTIful, new born, healthy male baby, with black hair and dark eyes. Apply to Doctor Cox, 67 Carmine street, N. Y.

W. H. GREEN, OR MRS. CORNELIA GREEN, WHO resided in Utica, N. Y., in 1859, will hear from some of their friends by addressing Lewis Green, Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Mass.

POLITICAL.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION GENERAL COMMITtee will hold a special meeting at the Sinclair House, corner Eighth street and Broadway, this (Friday) evening, June 17, 1864, at 8 o'clock.
J. L. NOYES, President.
THEODORE BANCKER, Secretary.

POLITICAL.—A LARGE HALL, WELL LOCATED ON Broadway, lit and seated, to let on moderate terms for political meetings. Apply to GEO. HOLMAN, 720 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG LOST—A YELLOW HOUND, ANSWERING TO the name of Don. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder on leaving him at 11 East Seventy-third street.

FOUND—ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, A SCOTCH Terrier, white, with a black spot on the left side, and red ears, with black stripes over the eyes; long tail, black on the end of his back and short legs. Call at 425 Fourth av.

LOST—ON THE MORNING OF JUNE 14, BETWEEN Sixth and Eighth avenues and Nineteenth and Thirty-second streets, a small Gold Watch, No. 1,608. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning the same to O. S. Peabody & Co., No. 8 Wall street.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 14, BETWEEN Ninth and Seventeenth streets, Third avenue and ...

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXIX ....No. 168

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Sea Demons.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—Ernestine—A Pretty Piece of Business.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—Fra Diavolo—Thrice Married.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—Aladdin.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Pizarro—Robert Bruce—Pirate's Legacy—Irish Tutor.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Eustache Baudin—Pizarro—Toodles.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 485 Broadway.—Our American Cousin at Home.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—Two Giants, Two Dwarfs, Albinos, What Is It, &c., at all hours. Norah Creina—Boots at the Swan—At 3 and 7½ P. M.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—Taming a Butterfly.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.—The Perplexed Wine Merchant.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.—Ballets, Pantomimes, Burlesques, &c.—Specter Bridegroom.

SALLE DIABOLIQUE, 585 Broadway.—Robert Heller.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—Stereopticon.

HOLMAN'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 720 Broadway.—Bohemian Girl—Old Folks.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Curiosities and Lectures, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

New York, Friday, June 17, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

The movement of General Grant's whole army to the south side of the James river is reported as a complete success, no opposition whatever being offered to him. His divisions and brigades passed the Chickahominy and the James almost without firing a shot, and without losing a man or a wagon. The change of base was thus effected without any obstruction from the enemy. General Grant had an interview with General Butler at the headquarters of the latter, at Bermuda Hundred, and together inspected the field works. An attack on Petersburg is contemplated. Our correspondents graphically describe the movements of the different corps in crossing the rivers.

General Hunter's movements are reported as having succeeded completely in preventing a junction of the rebel forces in the Shenandoah valley with the army of General Lee.

News from the Gulf, by the supply steamer Admiral, last evening, states that Admiral Farragut's fleet was threatened by an attack from the rebel rams at Mobile.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday petitions were presented in favor of giving homesteads to soldiers and sailors on the confiscated lands of rebels. The Senate, on the recommendation of the Committee on Commerce, resolved to adhere to its disagreement with the House amendments to the bill to prevent smuggling. The Finance Committee were instructed to institute inquiry relative to the printing of the government bonds and notes in the Treasury Building—as to the manner in which it is done, the safeguards provided and the expenditures connected therewith. The bill for increasing the facilities of telegraphing between the Atlantic and Pacific States was reported from the Committee on Commerce, with an amendment striking out the government compensation of twenty thousand dollars for the use of the same. A bill was presented from the same committee authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to publish and sell to shipmasters domestic maps, charts and nautical books at cost. The bill for the more speedy and certain punishment of guerillas was under debate for some time; but nothing further was done with it. The Senate passed the bills prescribing the class of persons whom it shall be lawful to employ on board government vessels; requiring the prepayment of duties on imported salt before the allowance of bounties to fishing vessels; defining the terms upon which exemplifications shall be furnished by the General Land Office, and amending the act providing for the settlement of Peruvian claims under the treaty of January 12, 1863. The House Tariff bill was then taken up, and its consideration was proceeded with until nearly four o'clock, when, without completing action on it, the Senate went into executive session, and on the opening of the doors adjourned.

In the House of Representatives bills were introduced for the better protection of life on board steam vessels and making appropriations for certain civil expenditures not already provided for. A resolution was submitted instructing the Military Committee to report on the expediency of making drafts of men for the army for eighteen months' service, requiring those exempted for physical disability who are able to pay the three hundred dollars commutation to do so, and accepting colored substitutes for drafted white men. The joint resolution extending the contract with the Overland Mail Company for one year was adopted. The House receded from all its disagreements with the Senate on the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill except on the amendment increasing the salary of the Treasurer of the United States, and on that asked for another committee of conference. The consideration of the Senate amendments to the Internal Revenue bill was then continued from the previous day, and all the remaining ones were acted on, the session being prolonged till eleven o'clock at night. The amendment striking out the tax on whiskey on hand was agreed to by seventy-two against sixty-two. That striking out the duty of five per cent on the proceeds of gold and silver mining was also agreed to. A number of other Senate amendments were concurred in, and a committee was ordered to confer on the disagreeing amendments, after which the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

President Lincoln arrived in Philadelphia yesterday, and was received in a most enthusiastic manner by the civic and military authorities and the citizens generally. In the evening he visited the great Central Sanitary Fair now being held in that city.

A quorum of the Councilmen not being in attendance yesterday, no business was transacted, and the President declared the Board adjourned till Monday.

The Commissioners of Health, together with the Commissioners of Quarantine, met yesterday at the Mayor's office and passed a preamble and resolutions recommending and requesting the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to receive at their hospital on Blackwell's Island all patients who might be sent there, and also to send their teams for any cases that might be reported in the city by the Health Officer or the Resident Physician. They also recommended that only one hospital for smallpox should be established in the city, and if the cases should demand an increase of hospital accommodations that temporary structures of wood should be erected in the immediate vicinity of the present smallpox hospital, and deprecated hospitals at any other location.

The Mayor, Comptroller and Street Commissioner, as the commission to erect a public market upon the Lowber property, at the foot of East Sixteenth street, held another meeting yesterday, when the plan for a temporary wooden market building, submitted by Mr. James L. Miller, architect, over the cognomen of "Economy," was adopted, and arrangements made for putting it up, at a cost of $6,500, so as to be ready for use by the 1st of October. The three architects (including Mr. Miller) who submitted plans were voted $100 each for their labor.

The Inspectors of Common Schools for the First district of this city, consisting of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth wards, met at the Mayor's office yesterday at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of appointing trustees of common schools in the Fourth ward, to fill the vacancies which had occurred. A number of the Inspectors had not seen the law on the matter, and were desirous of examining that, as well as satisfying themselves as to such persons as they thought proper to appoint. That these gentlemen might thoroughly be prepared to act, the Mayor adjourned the meeting until Monday next, at the same place.

The Tammany Society held a meeting last night at the Old Wigwam, Grand Sachem Purdy in the chair, and Anthony Dugliacher acting secretary. After the installation of Messrs. Wm. M. Tweed, Jno. E. Develin and Edward Cooper as sachems, and the initiation of Capt. Jourdan, of the Sixth ward police, several gentlemen were elected members of the society, including General George B. McClellan and General Winfield S. Hancock. It is expected that the first named will be initiated on the Fourth of July, when the society hold their usual celebration. The special committee appointed to take charge of the celebration on the Fourth consists of Sachems Douglas Taylor, Daniel E. Delavan, Wm. M. Tweed, Matthew T. Brennan, Jas. B. Nicholson and Elijah F. Purdy.

The twenty-fifth annual commencement of the Rutgers Institute was held yesterday afternoon and evening at the Tabernacle, in Broadway, and in the afternoon at the Institute in Fifth avenue. The exercises consisted of addresses and singing, and awarding of honors of merit to those pupils who exhibited marked proficiency in their studies. Twelve young ladies graduated with distinction, and received their diplomas.

A very large and successful outdoor meeting of the Early Closing Association was held last evening in Union square. Eloquent addresses were delivered by the speakers on the occasion. The association is promised the support of many of the most influential merchants of the city, and from the great interest manifested in their behalf, and the unanimity of the members of the association themselves, there is little doubt but the early closing movement will be a final success.

Edward B. Wesley vs. the Mayor, in the Superior Court, yesterday, was an interesting case between landlord and tenant. The plaintiff, on the 1st of May, 1862, leased the upper part of the Times building to the city for the use of the Street Department, at an annual rent of $5,000, payable quarterly. On the 3d of May, 1863—two days after the lease had expired—the Street Commissioner moved out of the building, and because of this forty-eight hours overtime the defendant demanded a quarter's rent. The case occupied the entire day, and resulted finally in a verdict for the defendant.

The case of William C. Williams vs. William P. Earle, where the plaintiff seeks to recover $22,000, which he alleges was stolen from a safe in defendant's hotel while it was there for safe keeping, was resumed yesterday in the Superior Court, before Judge Robertson, and attracted considerable attention. The entire day was taken up with the cross-examination of the plaintiff.

Luke Dempsey brought an action against the city, in the Court of Common Pleas, to recover $3,000 damages in consequence of the imperfect construction of a sewer in avenue A, by reason of which his premises were overflowed and rendered useless. The case occupied the attention of the Court three days, and resulted yesterday in a verdict for the defendant.

In the General Sessions yesterday Jane Simpson and Eliza Devlin pleaded guilty to stealing a piece of trimming from the store of Ettenger & Regenstein, 369 Grand street, on the 15th of April. As that was their first offence, judgment was suspended. Hannah Dailey was tried and convicted of kidnapping the child of Ann Tamplin, on the 10th of May, from No. 33 Oak street. Two days afterwards an officer arrested the prisoner in a house near the Battery, when she denied having decoyed the child, claiming it as her own. She persisted in doing this at the station house, in the presence of Mrs. Tamplin and other witnesses. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and Judge Russel sentenced her to the State Prison for five years. It appears that this woman is a notorious character in this unique phase of crime. On the Monday before she committed the offence for which she was convicted she stole another child; and information was received at the District Attorney's office to the effect that the prisoner had decoyed a child from its home near Rondout, and afterwards left it in the woods, where it died from exposure. After the Grand Jury presented a number of indictments the court adjourned till this morning.

The gold stolen in New Haven on Sunday has nearly all been recovered and the thief arrested.

The Atlanta Register (rebel) says that retreating usually tends to demoralize armies, but that the army under General Johnston is an exception, for "the further it gets from General Sherman the more spirited it becomes."

Our Vienna correspondent, writing on the 31st of May, says that the applicants for commissions in the Austro-Mexican legion feel much disappointed, one of the provisions of enlistment being that they cannot re-enter the Austrian army before the expiration of the term of six years. All the applicants have been ordered to renew their applications, expressing their willingness to enlist without being promoted to a higher rank. These measures will considerably diminish the number of applicants. A band of music will likewise be enlisted for the Austro-Mexican Legion. It is to consist chiefly of Bohemians.

Late advices from Porto Rico announce that a fearful storm passed over the island on the 16th and 17th of May. The rivers overflowed their banks, doing much damage to property and sweeping away many of the poorer class of houses.

The stock market continues inactive, and prices yesterday were lower than on the day previous. Gold was dull at 197¾. Government securities were steady, and the registered bonds of 1881 sold for 107. Money was not in demand, and the market was feverish and unsettled. The rate of interest rules at about seven per cent.

There was not much doing in imported merchandise yesterday; but most kinds of domestic produce were in active speculative demand, and a large business was consummated at a large advance on Wednesday's prices. Petroleum was excited, and 1c. a 2c. higher, particularly free, on which it is expected a heavy tax will be laid. Cotton was excited and decidedly higher. At the Produce Exchange speculation in flour, wheat, pork and lard was rampant, and, with heavy speculative transactions, prices were materially higher. Whiskey was also active and advancing, and tallow and beef were somewhat dearer, while in prices of other commodities there was no very decided change. Freights were the turn firmer. Groceries were generally firm in price, but without much activity.

The Democratic Party—The Chicago Convention—What is to be Done?

What is to become of the Northern rump of the late great democratic party? Is it to be resuscitated and put squarely upon its legs again by the doctors of the Chicago Convention, or will they let their patient die without an effort to save him? In other words, will this proposed convention meet on the appointed day, or will it be postponed, under the hope of Micawber, that, by waiting a few months longer, "something may turn up?"

The answer to this question devolves not upon us, but upon the democratic leaders and managers concerned. How they will settle the difficulty remains to be seen. The peace faction are in favor of a postponement, for reasons best known to themselves; but the war faction are strongly against it. The war democrat argues that if the party convention be postponed the loose material of the country will be absorbed by the Lincoln party or the Fremont party, and that the democrats, therefore, should meet at Chicago on the appointed Fourth of July, nominate a Presidential ticket, and set up a new party platform adapted to the new political issues of the day. Thus, it is contended, the party will at once be reorganized, and, with a popular soldier for President, like Grant or McClellan, will present an attractive nucleus, around which all the floating political elements of the country may be crystalized. There are many cool, clear headed and experienced politicians who believe that the democracy at the proposed Chicago Convention, with a popular military chieftain as their standard bearer, mounted upon a broad, lofty, strong and flexible platform, will be able to beat the Lincoln shoddy republicans from New York to Missouri. Of course the balance of power here and there which Fremont will unquestionably draw off from the republican party is taken into this estimate. What follows? It follows that, as these views of the true policy of the democratic managers are consistent and plausible, they will probably be conclusive in favor of a Presidential ticket and programme from the Chicago Convention at the time as it now stands appointed.

Meanwhile the great political revolution which is rocking our popular institutions to their foundations will not be stayed. We are passing through the fiery ordeal which the British nation passed in its struggle between king and Parliament, royalists and republicans in the seventeenth century. The results of that contest were the decapitation of the king, the supersedure of monarchy and Parliament by the Commonwealth and the Protector, and, next, the restoration of king, commons, lords and ladies, and that famous carnival of folly, shoddy and licentiousness of that worthless popinjay, Charles II. We can also find many points of resemblance between the present transition state of this country and that of France under that terrible and world-shaking revolution which brought king and queen to the guillotine, which turned the Bourbon monarchy upside down, which rioted in slaughter, confiscations, usurpations and debaucheries, until the parties, factions and ruling spirits of those horrible scenes were taken in hand by a master who knew how to tame them. But, while the changing phases of the English revolution and reaction referred to were the work of the Parliament and its army, and while the curious transformations of the government of France, from 1789 to the advent of the First Consul, were produced through her National Assemblies and directories, this political revolution of ours, brought upon us by the clashing movements of our political Presidential parties, will, for good or evil, be worked out by them in this Presidential campaign.

The king, which in our case will serve to represent Charles the First or Louis the Sixteenth, is King Slavery, or King Cotton, as he is more familiarly known. He stands dethroned and outlawed, exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather and the vicissitudes of the war; but he "still lives," and is still attended by a host of Northern followers. The Lincoln party have declared that he must be extirpated, root and branch; the Fremont party have resolved that he shall be beheaded according to law. What will the democracy do at Chicago, assuming that the peace faction will be overruled, and that the convention appointed for "the glorious Fourth" will be held? We cannot answer; but we can tell what they ought to do. They ought to nominate a popular military candidate, upon a broad and liberal platform—so liberal and comprehensive as to invite the support of men of all shades of opinion opposed to this wretched administration—and they ought then to enter at once upon the work of an offensive campaign.

We believe it is within the power of the democracy at Chicago to organize a movement for the succession which will carry the day; but what they will do is another question. If they can be brought to comprehend the fact that all the democratic principles and electioneering clap-trap of the last forty years are so much useless rubbish, and that we are in the surging ground swell of a mighty revolution, they may swamp the Lincoln shoddy party, and send him in March next back to Springfield, Illinois. Otherwise the remaining remnants of the old democratic party may as well be disbanded at once; for a convention at Chicago or elsewhere will be labor thrown away.

THE SEVENTY-FIVE MILLION LOAN.—The avidity with which this loan is taken is a most gratifying evidence of the really sound financial condition of the country and of the faith that money has in our cause and our success. The premiums run as high as one hundred and eight, and as low as one hundred and one. One hundred and four is offered on sums of one, two, four and five millions of dollars. Bids are offered for sums as small as one, two and three hundred dollars, which give the loan a very popular character. Nowhere can it be more distinctly seen how great is the present contrast between our condition and the condition of the rebel States than in a comparison of the way in which this loan is taken with the way in which the lately offered rebel loan was not taken. Though Mr. Memminger offered the highest possible inducements to capitalists, he could not sell a dollar's worth. That blow was a severe one. And the rebel Congress has adjourned without making any provision for the expenses of the government, and there is not a dollar in the rebel Treasury. The fight was to be made with the last man and the last dollar; and the confederacy has spent its last dollar and is on its last man.

But there is another reason for the excellent sale of these bonds besides our good war prospects and the evident failure of the enemy. This is to be found in the adoption of healthy financial measures—in making provision to pay half the expenses of the government by taxation, as the new Tariff and Tax bills will, and putting bonds to the extent of the other half up for sale to the highest bidder. Under the influence of such measures government bonds are themselves the best investment that capital can find. Ordinary investment pays its six per cent in currency; and that currency may fluctuate until, by comparison with all articles of real value, the six per cent becomes a very small amount. But the government pays its six per cent in gold; and, however a currency may vary, the relation between necessary articles and gold is always fixed and definite. This is the strong point with stocks like these; and with the government finances well and soundly managed this very point would enable the government to command the whole capital of the country that seeks investment.

THE MODERN WARWICK SEWARD AND THE CONVENTION.—We announced on the adjournment of the Baltimore Convention that Secretary Seward and his friends managed and were responsible for the results of that political gathering. We have now the official evidence from Mr. Seward's own pen that such was the case. He publicly announces that "It was he that did it." It matters not what claims others may set up, Mr. Seward informs the public that he was the real king maker at Baltimore. In his letter, read at the Cooper Institute ratification meeting on Wednesday evening, in reply to an invitation to express his concurrence in the nominations made at Baltimore, he scorns the idea that any person should doubt for a moment his concurrence in both the nominations and platform; for, says he, "everybody knows that I was committed in detail to all that the Convention has now done long before a delegate was chosen, and even long before the Convention itself was called." Here is the claim on the part of the Secretary of State that he planned the whole affair for the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson; then had the Convention called, the delegates elected, and through his diplomacy the details of his plans were all carried out. What do Secretary Chase and the radicals say to that? They can no longer deny that Mr. Seward is skilled in the art of diplomacy. He now claims the honor and the name of the Warwick of the party. All other aspirants for that honor will please stand one side and let the king maker wear the scarlet robes. Make room, that he may flourish his magic wand.

The Two Great Conferences in London—Shall We Have Peace or War?

Our latest advices from Europe are very interesting. They inform us of the proceedings of the two great conferences now in session at London to determine the question whether we shall have peace or war in Europe. In regard to the Danish Conference we have important private information from our own correspondents. In regard to the other conference, which we may term the Pugilistic, we have the report of Bell's Life, which is the authorized and official organ of the P. R., just as the Moniteur is the official organ of Napoleon and the London Post of the British government.

The private advices to which we have referred decidedly assure us that the Danish Conference will end in peace. The German diplomats demand the cession of Flensburg and Duppel from Denmark. The neutral diplomats, seeing that this will be surrendering everything to Germany, without her having won it by hard fighting, strongly object, and require the line of the Schley and the Dannewerke for the Danish frontier. The representatives of Denmark say nothing, coolly waiting until the Germans and the neutrals come to some agreement. The Danish position seems to be that the neutrals insisted upon the Conference and the armistice, and must now make the best of them. A prolongation of the armistice for fifteen days has been arranged, with the proviso that no further extension shall take place unless a peace is confirmed. In the meantime the Danes are strengthening their works, increasing their navy and displaying a more warlike spirit than ever. This exhibition of gallant determination upon the part of little Denmark will not be lost upon the Conference. The more anxious she is to fight, the more anxious the neutrals will be not to let her fight; because she threatens, if defeated, to transform herself into a republic at once. All the best diplomats of England and France are therefore devoting their utmost skill towards effecting a compromise by which Denmark may keep her honor and her boundaries, and Germany may be deprived of the illegitimate fruits of her highwayman-like victories. Our correspondents say that they will succeed in this, and that a permanent peace will be the result. Still the German diplomats are very shrewd and clever, and if the neutrals carry their point it will only be on account of the threat—popularly uttered already and soon to be hinted at in diplomacy—that England and France will intervene forcibly as well as diplomatically to keep the peace of Europe.

But, while the attempt of the Germans to demand of Denmark her Schleswig-Holstein or her life appears in a fair way to be frustrated, another war cloud lowers over the Old World, and another conference has been called to consider about it. Joe Coburn, the American prize fighter, challenged Jem Mace, the English champion, some time ago; and as soon as his challenge was accepted he sold out his White House hero and crossed the raging Atlantic. On the 31st of May a Pugilistic Conference assembled at the office of Bell's Life to settle the terms of the combat. At the outset an unforeseen difficulty occurred. Secretary Chase, who has a finger in nearly every pie, interfered greatly with Coburn's financial arrangements. The match, it seems, was originally for five hundred pounds a side, Mace allowing Coburn one hundred for expenses. At the conference Coburn stated that he could not raise more than three hundred pounds, because he had to pay one pound sixteen shillings for every sovereign, in consequence of Chase's bad management of our finances. As Mace was not present at this meeting, an adjournment was voted; and on the following Wednesday the men and their friends, including all the pugilistic diplomats in London, again came together. Coburn and Cusick repeated their pecuniary exhibit. Mace replied that he would fight for any sum, but would not give the hundred pounds expenses unless the match were for five hundred a side. He also suggested that the fight might not come off in Ireland, as originally agreed. Coburn answered that he could not help himself in regard to the money, and that he must fight in Ireland or not at all. After a long diplomatic consultation, conducted with the greatest suavity and candor, Mace made three propositions, as follows:—To fight for the champion's belt and two hundred a side, in England; to fight for three hundred a side, leaving the stakes open to five hundred, and guaranteeing one hundred expenses if the larger stake were reached; or to fight for four hundred a side, he giving fifty pounds expenses. To neither of these propositions would Coburn agree. He did not want the belt, knowing that he would never be allowed to take it, and so adhered firmly to his first proposal. Consequently another adjournment was ordered.

At the next meeting Nat Langham came in, like the neutrals in the Danish Conference, but with this difference: that Nat wanted war and the other neutrals wanted peace. Mace was represented by his diplomatic agent, who offered the following terms:—That Mace should stake six hundred pounds to Coburn's four hundred, paying one hundred pounds expenses if Coburn lost or fought to a draw. This liberal offer was immediately accepted, Nat Langham promising that the money should be forthcoming. If the Germans were as liberal as Mace the Danish question could be settled in an hour. But then another diplomatic difficulty arose. Mace wanted the referee named by the editor of Bell's Life. Coburn, remembering Dowling's decisions in the case of Heenan versus Sayers, demurred to this and desired to choose the referee on the fighting ground. At last, after a great deal of diplomacy, a compromise proposition was made, that the men should select the referee the day before the fight. Mace's agent, who was not vested with plenipotentiary powers, could not assent to this compromise without consulting his principal, and an armistice was therefore declared and another adjournment voted. The next meeting of the conference was set down for June 10, thus giving each man plenty of time for consultation with his backers, or, as the phrase now is, his government. What the upshot will be we cannot predict. The 10th of June has passed, and either peace or war has been resolved upon; but until a week or so more we must remain in ignorance of the decision. If the Danish Conference should go for peace and the Pugilistic Conference for war, we shall have as speedy a change of base in the feelings of the English people as we have recently had in General Grant's army. Now they are all excitement about poor little Denmark and wicked Francis Joseph. Then they will be equally interested in poor little Mace and slashing Joe Coburn. But Mace and Coburn are just of a size, although Mace is generally considered the smaller man, and if the fight comes off in Ireland, where fair play is not a lost jewel, as it is in England, we shall expect to see fighting Joe Coburn give as good an account of himself as fighting Joe Hooker did at Lookout Mountain.

THE CHARGES OF CORRUPTION IN THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.—The Congressional Committee on Public Expenditures, who have had under investigation for some time past charges of corrupt practices in the New York Custom House, have made their report. The charges against Mr. H. B. Stanton, late Deputy Collector, with the nature of which our readers are already familiar, are substantiated, and the Collector, the Chevalier Barney himself, is not held wholly blameless. It seems that the contraband trade with the rebels, by way of Nassau, Bermuda, Matamoros, &c., has been carried on for a long time, and supposed to be secretly connived at by some of the Custom House officials, although the Collector is not accused of direct or indirect complicity in relation thereto. The committee exonerate the Custom House officers from charges of fraud and levying black mail upon merchants for the purpose of facilitating the despatch of business, but acknowledge that certain officers have been guilty of oppression in the exercise of their functions, especially in the seizure of goods. A number of dismissals have followed these developments, and a number more will probably soon occur.

WEED'S RETIREMENT AND SEWARD'S PROMOTION.—The announcement of Thurlow Weed that he is now "of no account" turns out to be only his way of informing the public that he has retired. He left it to Secretary Seward to complete the notice and announce the successor in his letter to the Lincoln ratification meeting. Mr. Seward claims that himself, and announces himself the Warwick of 1864.

THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM AND THE CABINET.—The Convention at Baltimore declared that no person should be a member of the Cabinet unless he endorsed the platform of the Convention. Secretary Seward has come forward and endorsed it by declaring that it was his handiwork. What does Mr. Chase say to this? Mr. Seward has spiked the gun aimed at his removal by claiming the whole thing as his. Will Secretary Chase, under the circumstances, swallow the platform, and Seward with it, to save his own neck?

THE PRIVATEER FLORIDA.

The Florida at Baracoa, Cuba—Her Crew "On Liberty"—Houses Pillaged, Women Assaulted and a General Smash Up—Five Negroes Killed and Several Wounded—The Liberty Men Fired Upon by the Military and Several Killed—Late Improvements of the Privateer Florida, &c., &c.

OUR BARACOA CORRESPONDENCE.

BARACOA, Cuba, May 31, 1864.

City Intelligence.

Explosion of a Powder Mill.

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.

An immense outdoor meeting of the Early Closing Association was held in Union square last evening.

New Hampshire on the Abolishment of Slavery.

CONCORD, N. H., June 16, 1864.

The House of Representatives to-day, by a vote of 166 yeas against 108 nays, adopted a resolution requesting the representatives of the State in Congress to vote for the proposed amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery in the United States.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Action of the Senate on the Tariff Bill.

Reduction of the Duty on Tea and Railroad Iron.

Votes of the House on the Amendments to the Tax Bill.

The Clause Taxing Spirits on Hand Stricken Out.

The Subscriptions to the Seventy-five Million Loan,

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1864.

THE BIDS FOR THE SEVENTY-FIVE MILLION LOAN.

There were six hundred and fifty-one sealed proposals for the $75,000,000 loan. The opening and recording thereof occupied about ten hours. At a rough calculation the offers amount to about $90,000,000. The bids averaged about the same as yesterday. The Home Insurance Company, of New York, bid for $250,000, ranging from 1 to 8 per cent premium; the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, $100,000 at 6; Second National Bank of Chicago, $25,000 at 6¼; Merchants' Bank, New Bedford, Mass., $150,000, at 4.30 to 5.55; Atlantic Savings Bank of New York, $100,000, at from 6 to 6.95; Tenth National Bank of New York, $500,000, at from 3 1-50 to 5 27-100; Revere Bank of Boston, $573,000, at from 5¼ a 6; Boylston Bank of Massachusetts, $100,000, at from 5 to ...; National Bank of New York, $8,800,000, at from 1½ ... 3½, and $100,000, at 5; First National Bank of Oswego, $70,000, at 3 to 5¼; Boston National Bank, $220,000 ...

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

MORGAN'S RETREAT FROM KENTUCKY.

REBEL ACCOUNTS FROM GEORGIA.

IMPORTANT REBEL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ALONG THE COAST.

Arrival of the United States Supply Steamship Admiral.

Details of the Capture of the Isabel.

The Prize Riddled with Shot and Sunk in the Mississippi River.

Admiral Farragut's Fleet Threatened with an Attack by the Rebel Rams at Mobile.

INTERESTING FROM KEY WEST,

&c., &c., &c.

The United States steamer Admiral, W. B. Eaton commanding, from the Western blockading fleet off Mobile 5th, Pensacola 6th, Key West 9th, Port Royal 11th and Hampton Roads 15th, with eighty-two invalid seamen and officers, arrived at this port last evening. The health of the squadron is good.

Our Hampton Roads Correspondence.

HAMPTON ROADS, June 15, 1864.

The Admiral sailed from New York on the 13th of May last, with supplies and mails for the West Gulf blockading squadron, stopping at Key West on her way out.

Her first supplies were delivered at Pensacola, afterwards supplying the different fleets off Mobile, Ship Island, New Orleans, Sabine Pass, Galveston, Velasco and Pass Cavalho.

On her way down the coast of Texas, and when about twenty-five miles to the southward of Galveston, at six o'clock P. M., on the 23th of May ...

NEWS FROM KEY WEST.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

Murray, Eddy & Co.—Covington, Ky.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 2[illegible]—June 16, 1864.

58, 45, 15, 62, 14, 54, 26, 78, 67, 69, 57, 71, 6.

KENTUCKY, CLASS [illegible]—June 16, 1864.

84, 12, 71, 73, 54, 46, 37, 35, 45, 73, 38, 56, 7.

E. E. Simmons & Co.—Covington, Ky.

SHELBY, EXTRA CLASS 2[illegible]—June 16, 1864.

74, 78, 1, 38, 24, 63, 60, 46, 63, 43, 23, 71, 16.

CLASS 2[illegible]—June 16, 1864.

67, 6, 47, 56, 33, 20, 68, 11, 1, 53, 10, 17, 48.

France, Ellis & Co.—Managers.

LIBRARY, EXTRA CLASS 131—June 16, 1864.

50, 30, 47, 38, 29, [illegible], 14, 41, 72, 1, 67, 6, 40.

CLASS 132—June 16, 1864.

61, 1, 43, 66, 3, 23, 73, 59, 32, 27, 60, 16, 49.

Official Circulars in Shelby College Lottery furnished by SIMMONS, HOOK[illegible] & CO., New York Post office.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries and information given. GALLAGHER & BENJAMIN, Brokers, 310 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lotteries. Information given. JAKE, Exchange Office, 178 Broadway, New York city.

Royal Havana Lottery.—60 Per Cent premium paid for prizes; information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Highest Premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Doubloons wanted. ALECK & CO., Brokers, 24 and 26 Pine st. N. Y.

Lottery Tickets Cashed.—Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 11 Wall street, room 3.

Prizes Cashed By S. A. Dunn, 16 John street, up stairs.

A A A A A A Thousand Refrigerators retail at wholesale prices. E. D. BASSFORD'S Great Bazaar, Cooper Institute.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 81 Barclay street.

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.—All Styles at present cost prices. FERRIS & SON, Bootmakers, [illegible] Nassau street and 694 Broadway.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wig and Toupee.— The finest in the world. Also Bands, Braids, &c. [illegible] Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT THE GRANT HOUSE, 44 NEW BOWERY, BETWEEN Chatham square and Chambers street, five minutes' walk from Broadway, convenient to business; Rooms 25 to 50 cents per day, $1 25 to $3 per week, and regular Board. House open all night.

AT THE FRANKFORT HOUSE, ONE BLOCK EAST of the City Hall, corner of Frankfort and William streets, 250 neatly furnished, Hight Rooms. A room to one person, 25c. to 50c. per day; $1 25 to $3 per week. House open all night.

AT 174, 176 AND 178 BLEECKER STREET, SIX blocks west of Broadway.—Pleasant Furnished Rooms, with excellent Board, from $5 to $10 per week, families accommodated. Also at Cliffwood Hotel on Raritan Bay, 1½ hour from New York. Fine groves, splendid sea bathing, fishing, stabling, &c.

A MOST ELEGANT PARLOR AND SOME VERY fine Rooms on the third floor, to let, with or without first class board, in French and German styles, at 18 Ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. A German family of the highest respectability keeps the house. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET AN ENTIRE SECOND Floor, handsomely furnished, to a family, with private table; also several fine Rooms on third floor, to gentlemen, with or without Breakfast. References required. Apply at 31 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WISHES A HALL BEDroom, or single Room on second or third floor, with Board, between Madison and Sixth avenues and Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets. Address, stating terms and location, G. S. J., box 4,452 Post office.

A SUIT OF ROOMS FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, and a number of single Rooms for gentlemen, with or without board, at 23 Washington place. Call after 4 P. M.

A LARGE AND PLEASANT FRONT ROOM TO LET—With Board, in a private family, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. House new. Location for business men excellent. References exchanged. Apply at 184 Bleecker street.

A VERY DESIRABLE SUIT OF LARGE FURNISHED Rooms on parlor or second floor, to let together, or a Single Room, with first class Board. Location near Fifth avenue, No. 1 East Twentieth street.

AN UNFURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM; also two furnished rooms, with all the modern improvements. With or without board. Inquire at No. 118 East Twenty-seventh street.

A FURNISHED ROOM, WITHOUT BOARD, TO LET—To single gentlemen only, in a small private family, at 172 West Twenty-first street, gas and bath; location good, and convenient to cars and stages. Terms moderate.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE OR SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain desirable Rooms for the summer by applying at 48 and 53 West Sixteenth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT 45 WEST TWELFTH street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with one large Front Room, furnished, and first class Board. References required. Servants and children not taken.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain Board in a private family, where there are but few boarders. Apply at 15 Ashland place, corner Waverley place; hot and cold water in room. Dinner at 6. Best of references required.

A LADY WOULD LET A HANDSOMELY FURnished Parlor and Bedroom to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with partial Board; private family; rent low to an agreeable person; a good opportunity for those who like a pleasant house; also a Room to a lone lady or gentleman. Apply for three days at 128 Sixth avenue.

A SOUTHERN LADY HAS A NUMBER OF HANDsomely Furnished Rooms to let at moderate prices, with or without full or partial Board; also a fine Front Basement, suitable for a physician's office. Apply at 17 East Twelfth street, one block west of Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A HANDSOMELY Furnished Parlor and Bedroom, on second floor, with good Board, to a gentleman and wife or to a gentleman, with or without Board; also two single Rooms. No. 62 West Twenty second street.

AT 233 FOURTH STREET.—A FURNISHED ROOM TO let, in a private family, with or without partial Board, on table either for man and wife or one or two single gentlemen; location very desirable.

A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, TOgether or separately, newly painted and papered, containing modern improvements, to let, with good table, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. A good location and neighborhood. References exchanged. Call for one week at 153 West Eleventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

AT 13 AND 20 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR BROADway, in a large first class house, several very nicely Furnished Parlors, Rooms and Bedrooms to let, with Board, at moderate prices. French spoken. References exchanged.

A SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, TO let, with or without Board. Apply at 41 East Twentieth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue.

A YOUNG LADY OCCUPYING A LARGE HOUSE with all the modern improvements, in the vicinity of Eighteenth street and Seventh avenue, wishes to rent a large Room, newly furnished, to a gentleman that can give good reference; partial Board if required. Address, with real name, E. C. B., Herald office.

A FEW FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT Board, to gentlemen only; house occupied by a private family. Inquire at 109½ St. Mark's place.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE FOR PARTIES wanting a good respectable Home, in a good locality, near to business, at a moderate price. Permanent gentle- [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR SINGLE GENtlemen, good beds, &c., in a newly fitted up house. Apply at 556 Pearl street, corner of Pearl and Elm streets.

FURNISHED HALL BEDROOM TO LET—TO A SINgle gentleman. Inquire at 56 Leight street, up stairs.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT
AT 122 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET,
corner of Irving place.

GOOD ROOMS AND FIRST CLASS BOARD AT 22 East Fourteenth street. References required. Basement also to let, suitable for a doctor's office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLY OR in suit, on first and third floors, for gentlemen, at 22 Fifth avenue. Breakfast if desired.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, CONnected with a niche, as a bed and a reception room, to let to a single gentleman, with or without breakfast, in a private family in Twelfth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. For particulars address L. C. A., box 148 Herald office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO ladies and gentlemen, with Board for the ladies only, at 74 Crosby street.

HOBOKEN.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST class house, have a large and pleasant Room to let, with Board, to two gentlemen willing to room together; situation desirable; convenient to ferry and salt water baths. Terms moderate. References required. Apply at 145 Hudson street.

IN A PRIVATE HOUSE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Front Room, on the second floor. Apply at 97 Prince street.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEmen. Apply at 14 Tenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

NO. 10 CLINTON PLACE.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives.

NO. 30 UNION SQUARE.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with Board.

PLEASANT ROOMS FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN be obtained in a modern house occupied by a private family. None but those who respect the Sabbath need apply at 140 West Sixteenth street.

PRIVATE AND ELEGANT ROOMS TO LET—AT 872 Broadway, with or without Board, one block above Union square; one of the finest locations in the city. Transient parties accommodated. All modern improvements.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD—IN SUITS OR SEPARATELY, can be obtained at 201 West Fourteenth street. References exchanged.

SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, can be accommodated with large, fine Rooms, newly furnished, having hot and cold water, gas, bath, fine closets, &c., at 619 Second avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets.

SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS TO RENT, either to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with or without board, at 20 Irving place.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT REDUCED prices for the summer, at 137 East Twentieth street. Furnished Rooms, single or en suite, with or without Board. Best references given and required.

TWO DESIRABLE SUITS OF ROOMS TO LET—WITH full Board in the first class house No. 5 West Twenty- [illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A FARM HOUSE, locality in vicinity of Catskill and on the mountain preferred, for a gentleman, wife, three children and nurse, from about 1st July to about 1st September. Address with full particulars, stating location, terms, &c., B. G., 163 Pearl street.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, his wife, child and servant; will require two connecting rooms. Address, stating full particulars and terms, H. C. Howells, 48 Walker street, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY AND child eight years of age, also for a single gentleman, within easy reach of the city. Address, with terms, Montgomery, Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife and child, within a circuit of 15 miles of New York, contiguous to water and easy of access. Private family preferred. Address, stating terms, box 5,096 New York Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—OR PART OF A FURnished House, for a gentleman, wife, child and servant; a first class farm house on the Hudson preferred; must be convenient to cars. Address A. L., 183 Sixth avenue.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON THE HUDSON river, Long Island Sound, or Lower Bay, on reasonable terms, by a gentleman, wife, child and nurse, from July 1, about one hour's ride from the city by steamboat or railroad. Address H. B., box 266 New York Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON A FARM, WITHIN easy access of the city, for a family of one gentleman, two ladies, three female children and one servant. Unexceptionable reference given. Address X. Y. Z., box 105 Herald office.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD—AT WHITE PLAINS, ONE hour by rail from New York, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of G. C. DUSENBURY, White Plains, or WM. C. BARNES, 12 First street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT CLIFFWOOD HOTEL, ON RARITAN BAY, 1½ hour from New York by steamers, foot of Murray and Barclay streets, at 3½ P. M. Fine groves, splendid sea bathing, fishing, and good table. Terms moderate. Apply at 178 Bleecker street, or at the hotel.

BELMONT HALL,
Schooley's Mountain, N. J.,
Will be opened for visitors June 1.
D. A. CROWELL.

CLIFF HOUSE, RYE.—THIS FAVORITE SUMMER resort, beautifully located on the shore of the Sound, fine bathing, beach, fishing, together with ample accommodation for horses and carriages. Having changed hands since last season, it is now open for the reception of guests. For particulars apply at No. 9 Great Jones street, or at the above hotel.

GREEN'S HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS HOtel, located on the finest point at this place, has just been rebuilt and newly furnished. The chambers are large and well ventilated, while the public rooms are superior to anything in the country. Address E. S. Green, Proprietor.

HALF-WAY "MOUNTAIN RETREAT" HOUSE, KISkatom, between Catskill and Mountain House. Beautiful location; scenery unsurpassed; fine mountain air. Board $8 per week. Particulars of J. Manson, dentist, 1,223 Broadway. Reference, H. Dixon, 60 Broadway.
D. BLOOM, Proprietor.

LAKE HOUSE, ISLIP, L. I.—47 MILES FROM NEW York via railroad, tri-daily. Families or transient parties accommodated. AMOS R. STELLENWERF.

MOHEGAN LAKE HOUSE—PLEASANTLY SITUA- [illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

A VALUABLE DAIRY AND AGRICULTURAL FARM for sale; located in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Mass., near the line of the Housatonic Railroad. This farm has an abundance of wood and water, fine buildings, orchards, &c. Price reasonable; terms easy. Apply to A. H. Daley, 12 Washington place, Williamsburg, N. Y., or to Mrs. M. E. BOARDMAN, Sheffield, Mass.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN TENEMENT PROPERTY for sale can be had; also Third avenue and Second avenue Corners, very low. Apply to JOHN PETTRETCH, 418 Third avenue. A number of Farms and Country Seats for sale.

A VERY DESIRABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT, in the vicinity of New Brunswick, for sale, containing 150 acres. Also other Farms, &c., varying in size and price in well selected and healthy localities. Inquire of WARREN HARDENBERGH, 56 Wall street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THREE FIRST class brown stone Dwellings in Elliott place, corner of Hanson place. Also other Property exchanged for Merchandise, Farms and Western Lands. Apply to GEORGE W. BROWN, No. 9 Pine street, second floor.

COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE I. K. PAULDING, at Hyde Park, for sale—one of the most beautiful on the Hudson river, about forty acres, large mansion house, two cottages and spacious outbuildings. For further particulars apply to J. GREEN PEARSON, No. 8 Wall street, or to J. N. PAULDING, 30 Broadway.

FACTORY IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—A BRICK Building, 40 by 112 feet; Engine and Engine House, chimney seventy-five feet high; an abundant supply of good well water. Apply to H. A. WARREN, 12 Old slip.

FARM AT BABYLON, LONG ISLAND.—THE HOMEstead of A. B. Bedell, comprising about 275 acres, will be sold at public auction, in that village, on the 15th instant, at one o'clock P. M., by order of Court. It is finely located, and will be sold entire or in parcels to suit purchasers. Sale positive.

FARM FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, NEAR Rossville, containing 30 acres, under a good state of cultivation. Inquire of G. E. WINANTS, 464 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—IN CLINTON AVENUE, BROOKLYN, IN the most desirable part of the avenue, a Dwelling House, with all the modern conveniences, and two Lots of Ground; possession given immediately. Apply to GEO. W. HALL, 341 Fulton street, Brooklyn, over City Bank.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE STORY HIGH stoop brick House No. 34 West Forty-fifth street, lot 20x100, in elegant order and immediate possession. Price $15,000; no mortgage. Apply on the premises, between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., or to J. A. PAGE, 289 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PIECE OF PROPERTY, at Fort Lee, N. J., having on the premises a Hotel, large Grocery, Bakery and Coal Yard, all in a flourishing condition. Steamboat Thomas E. Hulse makes four trips a day from the foot of Spring street, landing within five minutes' walk of the property. For sale cheap. Apply to M. O. NEIL, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, about thirty-five minutes from Brooklyn ferries; cars pass every seven minutes; large house, wing attached, 11 rooms; gas throughout; one acre filled with the choicest of pears, apples, apricots, cherries, and all small fruits in abundance; small grapery, with foreign grapes; also arbor outdoors; stable, together with cow, fowls, tools, &c.; the ground is all planted and in good growing order. Price $18,300. Address G. W. B., box 174 Herald office.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, THREE miles west of Haverstraw steamboat landing, with 125 acres of choice tillable land, 15 acres in wood, with choice fruit of all kinds; large new brick mansion, with all the modern improvements; trout fishing on the premises; [illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

20 COTTAGES FOR SALE—AT $900, $1,400 TO $1,800; also 10 elegant Dwellings, with 4 to 8 Lots each, at $3,500 to $8,000; 700 Lots, beautifully situated, at terminal of three city railroads, at $150 to $500.
CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic avenue, East New York.

400 IMPROVED FARMS, MILLS, AND COUNTRY Seats for sale or exchange, in every location, from 1 to 700 acres, and distant from New York 3 to 50 miles, and near depot; prices $1,500, $7,000 up to $75,000.
A. SERGEANT, 13 Wall street.

$1,300.—FARM OF THIRTEEN ACRES, CLOSE to railroad depot; good buildings and all crops. Also a Farm two miles from depot; eleven acres, good soil, with crops and stock, for $1,000. Apply to Z. H. SCHULZ & CO., No. 4 New Chambers street.

$1,500.—FOR SALE, A SNUG COTTAGE, WITH 1½ acres of Garden, well stocked with fruit of various kinds, near Annandale Station, Staten Island. Apply to WM. DUNNE, 224 and 225 Washington Market, New York.

$4,000.—FOR SALE, A TRACT OF 1,130 ACRES of Ground, part of it well improved, with good House, Barn, &c.; balance heavy timber. Tanbark enough could be got from the place to pay for it. All the Stock and Utensils will be included.
CHARLES E. MILLS, 34 Cedar street.

$15,000.—JOBBER'S STOCK OF HARDWARE and malleable Iron, to close an estate, will be sold cheap for cash or traded for good mortgages or productive real estate. Apply at 165 Chambers street, up stairs.

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDIDLY FITTED UP OYSTER, DINING AND Drinking Saloon, with Lease, Good Will, Stock, Fixtures, and all articles appertaining to the business, for sale. Best location, near two ferries and many shipyards, in Greenpoint. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at No. 4 New Chambers street, N. Y. J. H. SCHULZ & CO.

A DRUG STORE FOR SALE—WELL LOCATED FOR a physician; price $250. Apply to G. H. WHEELER, 112 Cherry street, or at the store, 179 avenue B.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A WELL established bitters' business of five years' standing, with first class custom. For particulars, address B. J., stating where an interview may be had, to the care of Wm. Donne, 24 Maiden lane.

A FIRST RATE LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—ONE of the best locations on a great thoroughfare; handsomely fitted up; choice Stock; doing an excellent business.
G. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
65 Nassau street, rooms Nos. 4 and 5.

A LARGE RETAIL GROCERY AND FLOUR STORE for sale—in an adjoining city; one of the most flourishing we have offered; about $2,000 will buy all, including Horse, Wagon, &c.
RICHARDSON & PLATT, 180 Broadway.

A GENUINE BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, AT HALF price, a lot of Shafting, Belting, Pulleys, Hangers, Bundling Benches for kindling woodmen, and a first class Wagon in good order. Apply to day at 164 Bank street.

BAKERY.—A RARE CHANCE. FOR SALE, TO A cash customer, a well established Bread and Cake Bakery, Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon. One of the best stands in the city; doing a large business over the counter; with a long lease. For further particulars inquire on the premises, No. 141 Myrtle avenue, corner of Gold street, Brooklyn.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY—ONE OF THE best in the city, for sale. For particulars inquire of JOHN HOPPER, 153 Broad street, or to A. F. M. ROOME, [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A MEAT MARKET, SITUATED ON ONE of the leading avenues. Will be sold cheap, as the owner intends to leave the city. For particulars inquire at 222 Third avenue, until sold.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—LATHES, SHAFTINGS, Pulleys, Hangers, Anvils, Vises, Bellows, four foot Blower, Circular Saws, Beltings, Moulding Machine and Cutters, and Hand Planes. Apply at 246 East Houston street, of CHAS. JORDAN.

MILLINERY BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A PERSON having a first class private Millinery Business, in the city, of several years' standing, wishing to retire, would sell out to a cash customer on very favorable terms. For particulars address Milliner, box 120 Herald office.

NOTICE.
GROCERY STOCK FOR SALE.
The Stock and Goodwill of a first class Grocery, in the city of Newark, New Jersey, is offered for sale. To a cash purchaser it will be sold at a sacrifice.
The owner desiring to leave the State, would like to meet with a responsible party who would cater to the wants of a first class trade.
The stock is nearly new and of the best quality, great care being taken in the selection. The location is unsurpassed.
For information address J. C. B., box 1,766 Post office, N. Y.

SECOND HAND ENGINE AND BOILERS FOR SALE—Cheap, singly or together; made by Burden, Brooklyn; in good working order. Inquire at 193 Broadway.

TO PUBLISHERS, &C.—FOR SALE, ONE HALF INterest in a Drum Cylinder Press, now running at 330 Pearl street; or a pressman will be engaged to work it on shares.
J. H. TOBITT.

THE LEASE AND FIXTURES OF NO. 86 ROOSEvelt street, for one year, to be sold cheap; fit for seamen's boarding house. Inquire as above.

1 CAST IRON STILL, 90 BARRELS; 1 COPPER WORM, 4 large wooden Tanks, 1 Paint Mill, and several cast iron Kettles, 1 Agitator, 12 bbls.; for sale by H. A. WARREN, 12 Old slip.

$400 WILL BUY THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a nice Hardware, Crockery, Wood and Willow Ware Store, if applied for this week; a nice stand for business; sickness the only cause for selling. Apply at 520 Myrtle avenue, near Tompkins, Brooklyn.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

A STORE TO LET—76 CENTRE STREET; BEST stand in the city for grocery or liquor. Inquire in the store.

A SPLENDID FLOOR—IN A FIRST CLASS TENEment house, consisting of five rooms, with gas and water; plenty of pantries, wardrobes and drawers. Apply to JOHN PETTRETCH, 418 Third avenue.

A VERY LARGE ELEGANTLY FINISHED HOUSE, on the Fifth avenue, in the neighborhood of Delmonico's, will be rented for a club; furnished complete with silver cutlery, crockery, bedding, &c.; or would be rented to a responsible private family for a term of years; house agents or keepers of boarding houses need not apply. Address W. B., Herald office.

A BRICK STABLE, WITH LARGE LOFT, 16x50, ABOVE ground, in Sixteenth street, near the new market; Lot 25x103, with 53 feet of yard in rear and 9 feet of alleyway; would suit for a workshop, &c.; would let to two parties. Apply in the store 244 East Fourteenth street.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT MORRIStown, N. J., consisting of a large modern House, partly furnished, gas, water, &c., nine acres of land laid out with avenues and walks, and shaded with choice ornamental trees; a great abundance of fruit, garden made, and ice [illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALVAN C. BAKER & CO., AUCTIONEERS—A. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.—Magnificent Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Bronzes, and very rare and costly Works of Art, at auction, on this day (Friday), June 17, at the five story brown stone mansion 14 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; sale commencing at 10 o'clock. Drawing Rooms—Superb suits Furniture, covered with French brocatel of the richest description; rosewood Pianoforte, made by celebrated makers; Etageres, Bookcase, Encoignures, Centre Tables, Mirrors, Lace and Brocade Window Curtains, Cabinets, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Vases, Oil Paintings, by eminent artists; Bronze Statuary, Clocks and Shades. Dining Room—Sideboard, Extension Table, Armchairs, Sofas, China, Dinner and Tea Sets; Silver Ware, cut and engraved Glassware, Table Cutlery, Linen. Bedrooms—Rosewood and walnut Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Commodes, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, Sheets, Blankets, Counterpanes. Also, all Furniture of servants' departments. Competent persons to pack and cart the goods.

AUCTION NOTICE.—E. ROTH, AUCTIONEER.
LARGE SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE,
RICH PARLOR FURNITURE,
TURKISH EASY CHAIRS AND LOUNGES,
VELVET, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
PARIAN AND CHINA VASES, &C.
AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
ON THIS DAY (FRIDAY), JUNE 17,
at the residence No. 119 West Eighth street (Clinton place) between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
Sale commencing at 11 o'clock precisely.
The sale comprises the contents of the house, and most of it was made to order for the present owner by celebrated city makers, and used but seven months. The whole will be sold peremptorily, rain or shine, offering extra inducements to purchasers.
PARLOR AND DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE.
Three beautiful solid rosewood and black walnut Parlor Suits, covered in rich French satin brocatel and reps; Turkish Easy Chairs and Lounges to match; rosewood Centre and Pier Tables, Etageres, Corner and Book Stands, 8 day Bronze Clock, rich China and Parian Vases, Parlor Ornaments, elegant Brocatel and Lace Curtains, a fine collection of Oil Paintings, Engravings, large Mirrors and Chandeliers.
MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, STOOL AND COVER; COST $700;
an elegant instrument, with round corners, beautifully carved legs and case, with all modern improvements, overstrung bass, full iron plate, French action, full seven octave; rosewood and mahogany Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Mirrors, Clocks, Tables, Bed, Lounges, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Beds, Blankets, Tea Tables, Extension Table, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, &c. Sale positive. Deposits required.
N. B.—Parties wishing to attend this sale will take Sixth avenue cars or stages, leaving at Eighth street, a few doors from the house.

AUCTION SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ELEGANT CARPETS AND COSTLY WORKS OF ART,
COST OVER $3,000, USED BUT THREE MONTHS,
THIS DAY (FRIDAY), AT THE
ELEGANT RESIDENCE 132 WEST TWENTY FIRST ST.,
BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH AVENUES,
COMMENCING AT 2 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
Parlor, dining room, drawing rooms, sleeping rooms and nursery are completely and elegantly furnished in rosewood, oak and mahogany; French Mirrors, rosewood Etageres, three fine suits Parlor Furniture, in green reps and haircloth; magnificent 7-octave Piano, four round corners; city maker—cost $300; superb rosewood Centre and Pier Tables, Beds and Bedding, Hair and Spring Mattresses, with handsome rosewood Chamber Furniture; rich China, complete sets of rich Cut Glass, Table Cutlery, Silver Ware; one Wilder Iron Safe, law size, &c. All to be sold without reserve, rain or shine.
HENRY E. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WM. IRVING, AUCTIONEER.
HORSES, WAGONS, BUGGIES, HARNESS, &C.
OSGOOD & COOKE will sell this day, Friday, June 17, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, 16 Dey street, near Broadway, a bay Horse, 15 hands high, 9 years old, sound and kind in all harness; a second hand doctor's Phaeton; second hand single Harness.
Four seat Phaeton, with shifting seat for children.
First class shifting top Buggies.
Plain shifting top Buggies.
[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

S. HERMAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, SELL THIS day (Friday), June 17, at 10½ o'clock, at 13 Bowery, Marshal's sale of Butter and Groceries, viz: 14 firkins prime Butter, 100 pounds each; also Tea, Coffee, Soap and other Groceries. Also a large lot of Wines and Liquors, viz:—Brandies, Gin, Port and Sherry Wines, Bourbon Whiskey, &c.
ALEX. LIPPMAN, Marshal.

S. HERMAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, SELL THIS day (Friday), June 17, at 11 o'clock, at 13 Bowery, Assignee's sale of Wines, Liquors, Office Furniture, &c., viz:—About 150 packages Brandies, Gin, Bourbon Whiskey, Port, Sherry and Ginger Wines, Champagne. Also a large lot of Liquors in cases and demijohns, empty Casks, Fixtures, &c.
F. DEVITT, Assignee.

S. ROBINSON, AUCTIONEER.—POSTPONED AUCTION sale of Horses, Buggies, Wagons at the Hoboken Riding School, Fourth and Willow streets, Hoboken, on Saturday, June 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., consisting of a general stock of Horses, Buggies, Wagons, Saddles, Harness, &c. Terms cash. Sale positive on that day. N. B.—Parties having horses, wagons, &c., to dispose of at this sale will please have them entered a day previous or early on the morning of sale. Auction sale every Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

S. AND J. BOGART, AUCTIONEERS.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, in front of the auction rooms No. 1 North William street—Mortgage sale of six Work Horses, six double team Dirt Wagons, light Wagons, double and single Harness, sets of light, double and single Harness, Light Wagons, &c.
JOHN B. FARRYTAN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

S. AND J. BOGART, AUCTIONEERS, WILL SELL this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, 184 lots of unclaimed Baggage, Trunks, Clothes, &c. All will be sold in one lot Saturday at 10½ o'clock. Also, at the auction rooms, a large lot of Household Furniture of every description.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION—AT THE PUBLIC pound Eightieth street between Fourth and Fifth avenues, a sorrel Horse, 14 hands high, blind in one eye, and three Goats on June 20, 1864.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS day at two o'clock, at 451 Canal street, Household Furniture of a family leaving the city, viz:—One Parlor Suit, blue and gold brocatel; do., in reps and haircloth; mahogany and other Bedsteads, fine Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bedding, Wardrobes, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, valuable Oil Paintings and Engravings, Dining Tables, marble top Centre Tables, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, two French plate Pier and other Glasses, Hat Racks; also about fifty Velvet Tapestry, Ingrain, Three ply and Stair Carpets, Oilcloths, Matting, Kitchen Furniture, &c.; also one Bagatelle Table, Balls, Cues, &c.

[illegible]

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

ATTENTION, OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.
B. T. HAYWARD,
208 Broadway, New York,
Principal Army Badge Manufacturer of the United States. I have now ready a complete set of Badges for every army corps, division and company, artillery, battery, cavalry, engineer, naval and pontoon department of the army. I will send as sample a solid Silver Badge (pure coin) for either army corps, division or company, with your name, regiment and company handsomely engraved thereon, for $1; and either an artillery, battery, cavalry, engineer or pontooneer Pin, in solid Silver or fine gold plate, engraved as above, for $1 50; together with a wholesale Illustrated Circular to agents.

AN ALIEN CAN HAVE $150 CASH DOWN, TO-DAY, to go in my place as substitute. Also one more can receive the same for a friend of mine, drafted. Call between 7 and 11 A. M., at 40½ Montgomery street, Jersey City, two and a half blocks above the ferry.

ALL YOUNG MEN ARRIVING IN THIS CITY, AND intending to enter the Army or Navy, should beware of the many parties accosting them in the streets, offering fabulous bounties, furloughs, &c., as their design is to swindle them out of what government designs they should have. By calling at our office (established two years) you can get all necessary information, free of expense, as government pays us for our services.
KING & WALLACE,
93 West street, corner of Cedar.

C. L. MORSE, SUBSTITUTE BROKER, 186 SIXTH avenue.—Substitutes furnished for any district in the city or State at the shortest notice.

CASH DOWN. NO HUMBUG.—EXTRA LARGE bounties will be paid for two good men this day. Agents and runners liberally paid. Apply at 428 Broadway.

DRAFTED MEN AND MEN ENROLLED BUT NOT yet drafted, furnished with acceptable substitutes at low rates and on the shortest notice. Long experience and a thorough knowledge of military matters render this one of the best agencies in the United States. Apply at 428 Broadway, N. Y.

DRAFTED MEN FURNISHED WITH SUBSTITUTES and exemptions procured for those enrolled but not drafted. Contracts with towns and cities promptly filled. Reference to merchants of high standing. Communications at any time by addressing Capt. Coombs, 80 Lispenard street, near Broadway.

IRISHMEN, ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCH, GERMANS, French, and men of all nationalities, wanted immediately, to enlist as volunteers and substitutes for drafted men. Large bounties will be paid, and the men will be honorably treated. Agents and runners bringing men will be liberally and promptly paid. [illegible]

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY, &C.

SOLDIERS KILLED OR WOUNDED IN BATTLE.—We are authorized to collect $100 bounty, pension and arrears of pay for soldiers discharged for wounds received in battle, or for the relatives of those killed. Letters containing Post office stamp answered and all information given without charge. ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Bankers, 243 Broadway.

SOLDIERS' PAY, BOUNTY AND PENSION MONEY promptly collected; money advanced on approved claims. No charge made until the money is obtained. Apply to THOS. I. HUGHES, Attorney, 79 Cedar street, near the Post office, N. Y.

UNITED STATES NAVY
PRIZE MONEY OFFICE.
BRAYNARD & KORUNG,
No. 18 NASSAU STREET.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Commences 7¾, concludes 10.45.
Lessee and Manager.......................Wm. Wheatley.
THE SUMMER THEATRE OF THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.
FRIDAY, June 17, 1864.
TWENTY-NINTH APPEARANCE
AND UNDIMINISHED APPROBATION,
of the celebrated lyric artiste Mlle.
VESTVALI,
in John Brougham's grand romantic drama, in five tableaux,
BEL DEMONIO
which continues its highly flattering and
BRILLIANT CAREER,
as the most
ATTRACTIVE SPECTACULAR DRAMA OF THE DAY,
warranting the announcement of its repetition for
[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. FRIDAY.
Second time this season, the beautiful drama, in two acts, with new Scenery, Dresses, Original Music and a perfect cast,
ERNESTINE.
Frederick de Champeuroille..............Mr. Lester Wallack
Viscount de Champeuroille, uncle to Frederick,
Mr. John Gilbert
Charles D'Aspremont..............................Mr. Daly
Francois.......................................Mr. Pope
Antoine.....................................Mr. Boadan
Marie Perrot, foster sister to Juliette....Miss Mary Gannon
Ernestine..........(first time)....Miss Madeline Henriques
Juliette, ward to Champeuroille..............Mrs. Jennings
Agatha, housekeeper to the Viscount.......Mrs. John Sefton
To conclude with (second time here) the very popular afterpiece, in one act,
[illegible]

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Additional Particulars of the Reception of Maximilian at Vera Cruz.

The Civic and Military Demonstrations.

Appearance of the Emperor and Empress.

THE SCEPTRE AND THE SWORD OF HONOR

When the Imperial Family Will Enter the Capital.

Illuminations, Salutes, Fireworks, Music, &c., &c., &c.

The steamship Eagle, Captain Lawrence, from Havana on the 11th inst., arrived at this port early yesterday morning. We have received by her our special despatches from our own correspondent at Vera Cruz, containing a graphic and interesting account of the reception given to Maximilian at that place.

The Special Herald Correspondence.

VERA CRUZ, May 31, 1864.

At length the great agony of the people of this "heroic" city is over. The Archduke Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, has arrived, and grand celebrations in his honor have taken place. At least it was intended that the display on the occasion should have been worthy of the Prince and the extraordinary circumstances that have brought him to these shores; but I am sorry to say that when the programme came to be put into execution it turned out to be a lamentable failure, at least so far as the first day's and night's proceedings were concerned. After nearly two months of preparation for a grand civic and military festival and a brilliant illumination of the city, the arrival of the Emperor came upon the authorities like a shock; for nothing that was needed was anywhere ready. The French steam frigate Themis, which came into port several hours before the arrival of the imperial fleet, brought the intelligence that the Emperor would arrive in the course of the day, as he was then but fifteen or twenty miles out at sea.

By a preconcerted signal, the appearance of the vessels that formed the royal escort was announced to the public at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, May 28. Six strokes of the customs bells soon spread the news abroad, and immediately crowds of people from all parts of the city began to flock towards the Moletta or public pier, and to the square enclosed by the customs buildings. In about an hour afterwards the dim outlines of the Austrian steam frigate Novara could be seen in the distance, and to the right and left the other vessels of the imperial squadron. At half past eleven o'clock the Novara fired a salute, which was distinctly heard in the city. The French and English ships-of-war at anchor at Sacrificios instantly responded, and for half an hour or so there was no limit to the harmless burning of "villanous saltpetre." Contrary to my expectations, I found that there was no excitement whatever among the people. The crowds that collected about the stone pier walked stoically about, gazed indolently at the curling smoke from the cannons, puffed their cigars and went about their business. The only noise and excitement that I observed were among the workmen employed on the decorations of the city. At the last moment, when the ships-of-war were thundering out welcome to the Emperor and the Empress, these valuable artists found that all their work had to be altered or done over again. Then laborers were to be seen vigorously digging holes for posts that should have been planted weeks ago; artisans began to measure out the direction and extent of the avenue through which the imperial cortege was to pass; the great arch of triumph, raised at some expense, at the gate of the city, facing the quay, was now found to be lacking in solidity, and required propping and [illegible]ing; there were not lamps enough for the public [illegible] that only the gateway and two sides of the [illegible] with these variegated illu[illegible] buildings, [illegible] the chapter. The only square could be [illegible] which there was a [illegible] and so on to the end [illegible] article in the way of decoration—of [illegible] flags, with superabundant supply—was flags—Mexican [illegible] perhaps with the the national eagle "scratched" [illegible] the plan that it [illegible] as nearly as possible resem[illegible] French tricolor, which is red, white and blue, while the Mexican is almost precisely the same, with the sole substitution of green for blue. There was such a large supply of these flags that they were freely donated to boatmen and everybody else who chose to have them. The display of so many new flags was really beautiful. There was scarcely a boat in the harbor that did not fly two at least—one at the bow and the other at the stern. The bay was, in fact, covered with craft of every size and shape, which, at a short distance from the shore, from the great similarity of the flags, looked like a fleet of French fishing boats. The ships in port, which have to anchor at a considerable distance from the pier, in consequence of the great danger of northers, were for the most part gayly-decked out in all the glory of their varicolored bunting. The British and French war vessels were also exquisitely decorated, and the sight from the shore was pleasing in every way.

At about half-past twelve o'clock the Novara came into port and dropped anchor at some distance to the west of the castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, whose ramparts and towers were covered with flags. The Novara is a fine frigate; her lines are correct and symmetrical, and it is no wonder that she was generally admired. She carried the Austrian flag at the peak and the Mexican at the main. As soon as she had fairly anchored the bastion of Santiago opened with a salute of one hundred and one guns, which shook the ground in the immediate neighborhood of the fort. After this there was a pause in the public demonstrations. It was now nearly four o'clock in the afternoon, and the natural query was, what next? Everybody wanted to know (what nobody could tell) when the imperial party would come on shore. In the meantime the carpenters and others were as busy as bees trying to complete the triumphal arch at the great gate of the city. They succeeded so well in this that they had scarcely been at work half an hour when the whole structure gave way and came down with a terrific crash, like the sound of artillery. Confusion now became worse confounded, and after the loss of much time and labor it was found impossible to reconstruct the arch. There was, therefore, nothing left but to clear away the debris and contrive some simpler decorations. Fortunately for these bungling artisans, the Emperor sent word to the authorities that he did not intend to land that evening, but would remain on board his flagship until the next morning. The announcement considerably disappointed the people, who were anxiously expecting the arrival of his Majesty; but to the authorities it was a godsend, as it gave them a little more time to conclude their preparations.

I may mention here that, on her way to Vera Cruz, the Novara touched at the French island of Martinique, where a considerable number of Mexican prisoners, captured at Puebla and other places, are at present confined. The Emperor expressed great interest for the condition of these exiled patriots, and on arriving at Fort de France he caused all the prisoners to be assembled, and, selecting four who had given in their adhesion to the empire—namely, Don Manuel Romo, Don Marcos Velasco, Don Regino Ortega and Don Vicente Vivanco—he caused them to be sent on board the frigate Themis, to be returned to their homes and friends. There were eight other prisoners who had also sworn allegiance to the Emperor, but, as there were only four vacant berths on board the Themis, they could not then be sent home. His Majesty, however, caused their passage to be paid for the next steamer from Martinique for Vera Cruz, and ordered that two thousand francs should be distributed among such of the other prisoners as had no employment or resources, and, on bidding them farewell, promised that on arriving in Mexico he would not forget their condition.

Although the Emperor did not come on shore, the festivities provided for the occasion were duly carried out. At sunset a large deputation of citizens, civic and military, escorted by a band of music, assembled in the "Plaza de la Constitucion," on the south side of which stands the palace that was formerly the residence of the Governors of the State, and which has been witness to many a bloody revolutionary tempest. Here they were joined by a number of the members of the Ayuntamiento, or Corporation, and several military officers of the new empire, among whom it was easy to recognize [illegible] the beaux of the Emperor. A procession having been formed, the whole body moved down to the pier, where boats were prepared to carry them on board the Novara, on a visit of respect to the Emperor and Empress. Two of the principal members of the Corporation marched at the head of the procession, carrying great silver maces. [illegible] is a very different man from what I conceived him to be. He is much below the ordinary average of small men; is somewhat grave looking, and serious—which I take to be rather assumed than natural—but his face does not betoken any high degree of culture or ability. Shortly after the departure of the deputation night closed in upon the city.

In reply to the Prefect's address, which the Emperor listened to attentively, in a clear voice he returned his thanks in the Spanish language, in which, of course, the Prefect had spoken. His Majesty said that all his hopes, wishes and energies were henceforth to be devoted to the regeneration of the Mexican nation; that the people would find him firm, loyal and sincere in the discharge of his duty, and that in the administration of justice there should be equity and firmness. He thanked the deputation for their kind allusions to the Empress and to himself. He then entered into an affable conversation with those present, and concluded by inviting them into an interior apartment to be presented to the Empress.

The general illumination ordered by the authorities was about the most wretched thing of the kind that I have ever seen. It was ordered that all the houses in the city should be dressed with flags and white curtains, and be illuminated for three nights in succession, at the expense of the occupants. The order was, however, a dead letter, for it was not obeyed at all on the first night. A few houses in different streets were very finely decorated with flags of all nations and portraits of the Emperor and Empress, and at night some of them were brilliantly illuminated. These were, however, very few in number, and consisted for the most part of the residences of French and Spanish citizens residing in the city. The vast majority of the streets were as dark as Erebus and innocent of even the glimmer of a solitary rushlight. Whether this was with the design of saving expense or of slighting the imperial idea I have no means of judging. The municipal illuminations, if I except that of the palace and square, were just as great a fizzle as ever was got up. The outer front of the city gates was sparsely lighted by a dozen or two of ancient lamps, probably cousins-german to the celebrated lamp of Aladdin. The inside of the large Customs square was only honored with nine lamps, each one of a different structure and of the most uncouth shape possible. The fireworks do not deserve the name. A few Bengal lights fired on the pier, with a dozen or two of skyrockets, and an endless quantity of torpedoes and firecrackers, formed the whole stock in trade. The bastion of Santiago, facing the sea, was, however, brilliant with lights of various colors, and from time to time rockets and blue lights were sent up from the towers.

The Novara was most magnificently illuminated, as were the British and French squadrons at Sacrificios. The sky was kept in a continual blaze by the showers of rockets fired from these ships, contrasting strangely with the beggerly demonstration on shore.

During the festivities several paper balloons were inflated and sent up with success, to the great delight of the crowd, and more especially of the small boys, who here, as well as in larger cities, hang upon the skirts of public rejoicings. The city fathers very generously provided these young urchins with an abundant supply of Chinese crackers and small fireworks, with which they kept up a tremendous clatter until ten o'clock P. M., when, as is the custom in Vera Cruz, all kinds of business and amusements ceased, and the unwearied sereno or night watchman went upon his "lonely round."

Thus the rejoicings of the first day of the Emperor's arrival began and ended without excitement of any kind or any demonstration worthy of mention on the part of the people. On any ordinary feast day in New York there is generally an interesting chapter of accidents with which the reader may regale himself. But here even this cheap commodity is refused to the people; and I am astonished to say that, notwithstanding the burning of so much gunpowder and the magical transformation of the republic into an empire, only one man had a thumb blown off, and another a pair of arms, while firing salutes in honor of the day. Why, we do up things much better at Jones' Wood.

LANDING OF THE EMPEROR.

On Sunday morning, at four o'clock, the whole city was aroused from pleasant slumbers by the drum's discordant pound, "parading round and round and round." The fearful din of the church bells also soon began—for you must know that lusty fellows are kept constantly employed to begin a deafening ding-dong on the slightest provocation. This was enough to awaken a city five times as large as Vera Cruz; so that by five o'clock the main streets were all crowded, and the windows and balconies in the neighborhood of the palace were thronged with beautiful and elegantly dressed ladies. The carpenters and artificers, who had been at work all Saturday night, had at length succeeded in getting things into tolerable order, and the public squares began to assume something like a festive appearance. Some French hotel keepers in the immediate vicinity had also during the night [illegible] considerable pains in adorning their establishments; so that the sun arose on more beauty and elegance than he saw when he went to bed on the previous evening. A little after five o'clock the imperial carriage came along and excited much attention and remark. It is a plain open vehicle, of the old English pattern, with seats for four persons, besides two on the dickey. It is constructed of strong and durable materials, and evidently with a view to the rough travelling in the interior of Mexico. The Emperor's arms are painted on the panels, and altogether it is a compact and useful conveyance, though a thousand superior ones may be seen in New York on any day. That it attracted so much attention in Vera Cruz, however, need not be wondered at, as there is not a single carriage in the whole place, and rich and poor have to use their legs wherever they wish to go, or else take advantage of the new city railroad cars which some enterprising Yankee has succeeded in introducing here. The military, consisting of some fifty or sixty militia, arrived in half an hour afterwards, and was formed into line from the pier to the main street leading to the palace. A procession of citizens, as on the previous evening, again assembled in the plaza and marched to the place of disembarkation. The scene was growing spirited and interesting, and continued increasing every moment; yet there were no signs of enthusiasm or popular warmth. All the proceedings were dull, formal, cold and insipid.

At six o'clock the booming of cannon from the Novara announced that the Emperor and Empress were leaving the frigate, and a rush was at once made for prominent places, where a good view could be had of the sovereign and his consort. The castle of San Juan de Ulloa, the redoubt Santiago and the other batteries along the shore soon joined in the chorus of artillery. Nor were the ships-of-war at Sacrificios long in coming in with their share of gunpowder; so that there was warlike music enough to greet the Emperor on his first treading the soil of Mexico. The imperial launch was tugged into the inner harbor by a small steamboat, such as run on the North and East rivers, while a number of rowboats, full of sailors and marines, formed the van and rear guard. All the boats were decked out with beautiful flags, and as they approached the pier a band there stationed struck up some popular airs.

The pier itself was densely crowded, so that the military had to clear a way for the passage of the imperial party. And here the eternal bungling of Mexican officials was again manifested. Great pains had been taken to erect a gilded staircase on the left side of the pier, at the landing place where the Emperor and his lady should land, and thence along the whole walk to the great gate where the carriage awaited their Majesties a quantity of green baize had been spread to make the short journey as easy as possible. Guards were stationed here, flags fluttered, and everything was comme il faut. But as soon as the boats reached the pier, and the imperial launch was cast loose from the steamtug, the officers steered her right to the side of the pier where no preparations whatever had been made for landing, so that their Majesties had to scramble up the rough stone steps as best they could. As soon as the Emperor landed, he took off his hat and bowed to the populace; her Majesty also smilingly bowed over and over again. The soldiers and sailors then set up three loud cheers for their Imperial Majesties, who were at once taken in charge by the committee appointed for the purpose and escorted to their carriage. A strong guard of French Zouaves and sailors from Martinique then formed a square about the vehicle, and the procession slowly moved along through the square.

I observed all the residences of the foreign Consuls resident in Vera Cruz were elegantly decorated with flags and their respective national banners, with the sole exception of the Consulate of the United States, where no flag was hoisted nor any light shown during the whole time that the festivities continued.

The Emperor and Empress now became the cynosures of all eyes. Lorgnettes and opera glasses were in great demand, and from the balconies, windows and housetops the black eyes of hundreds of Mexican ladies sparkled